

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 19

27 January 1978

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FEB 7 1978

FBIS-CHI-78-19

Friday

27 January 1978

Vol I No 19

DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED
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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

JAN 10 1960

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR SALT TALKS

OW261548Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--It is obviously very dangerous to ignore historical lessons and present-day reality and to cherish wishful calculations, warns the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a signed article today. The article, entitled "Wishful But Dangerous Calculations", says: "Of late, both Washington and Moscow have dropped hints about an impending new SALT agreement, trying to make people believe that such an agreement would be a major contribution to curbing the nuclear arms race and reducing the danger of a nuclear war."

U.S. Congressman Les Aspin claimed in a study released recently that the new agreement would be beneficial to the U.S. whereas failure to endorse it would bring great harm to the Americans. The new agreement, in Mr. Aspin's words, "will at least put an end to the quantitative race and confine the competition to quality--the very area that is our strong suit." This is indeed wishful thinking.

The article says historical lessons have sobered many Americans. Former U.S. Defence Secretary M. Laird, who took part in the 1972 SALT negotiations, had been optimistic following the signing of the agreement that the latter would make the Soviet Union turn from the arms race to arms limitation. Harsh facts have changed his view. In a recent article entitled "Arms Control: The Russians Are Cheating", he wrote: "Today, five years later, I must report that our hopes have not been realized and that our worst fears are rapidly becoming reality. The evidence is incontrovertible that the Soviet Union has repeatedly, flagrantly and indeed contemptuously violated the treaties." A U.S. newspaper pointed out that in 1967 the U.S. had 1,050 intercontinental ballistic missiles whereas the Soviet Union had only 460. But nine years later, the U.S. figure roughly remained unchanged while the Russian number rose to 1,600, surpassing that of the Americans. The article says that compared with 1972, United States' security interest has not been enhanced. What is true is just the opposite. And this is precisely the consequence of the first stage of Soviet-U.S. SALT negotiations!

Another former Defence Secretary Schlesinger said: "The Soviet Union has begun the largest deployment of improved strategic capabilities in the history of the nuclear competition... These new ICBM's...with larger throwweights, MIRV's, and improved accuracies". As everybody knows, the United States was the first to possess missiles with improved precision. At present, the annual Soviet military spending is 20 percent larger than that of the United States and the expenditure on the development of nuclear weapons is 60 percent more than that of the United States. How could Mr. Aspin possibly guarantee that the Soviet Union could not catch up with and gain superiority over the United States in the quality of nuclear weapons?

What deserves attention is that, as disclosed by the Western press, the United States had made important concessions most beneficial to the Soviet Union during the Soviet-U.S. nuclear talks not long ago. Any new agreement to be concluded can only be favourable to the Soviet Union in further consolidating its quantitative nuclear superiority and catching up with and even obtaining nuclear superiority over the United States in quality. Therefore, the U.S. public are deeply concerned about the harm to U.S. "national security" by the proposed new agreement. "It is obviously very dangerous to ignore historical lessons and present-day reality to cherish wishful calculations," the article says in conclusion.

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UNITED STATES

U.S.-JAPAN DISCUSS MILITARY, SECURITY PROBLEMS

OW201322Y Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 20, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The 10th Japan-U.S. working-level meeting on military and security problems was held in Honolulu on January 16 and 17, according to the Japanese KYODO news service. It is disclosed that the two sides exchanged views on the present military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in Asia, the U.S. military strategy in Asia and the prospect of Japan-U.S. defence cooperation in the event of emergency.

Ranking officers of the U.S. Pacific Command in an exclusive interview with a KYODO reporter said that the U.S. could not further reduce its combat forces there as long as the Soviet Union posed a military threat in the Pacific and the Far East region. These American officers also evaluated Japan's efforts to improve the self-defence forces' anti-submarine warfare potential.

Ko Maruyama, vice director general of the Defence Agency, and Masuo Takashima, deputy vice minister for foreign affairs, were among those representing Japan at the meeting. The U.S. side was represented by David McGifferi, assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs, and others.

U.S. BANK IN CHICAGO GOES BANKRUPT

OW251658Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Drovers National Bank of Chicago, with assets of 250 million dollars, became the first U.S. bank to fail this year, according to a report from Washington. It is the largest to go under since Hamilton National Bank, with assets of 460 million dollars, failed in February 1976.

Drovers National Bank of Chicago had 200 million dollars in deposits and 43,000 deposit accounts. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was named receiver and arranged the takeover. Another bank in Chicago bought the failed bank and opened on January 20 as Drovers Bank of Chicago.

SOVIET UNION

USSR SENDS WEAPONS, PERSONNEL TO HORN OF AFRICA

OW261744Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The continued dispatch of Soviet sophisticated weapons and military personnel to the Horn of Africa by air and sea has aggravated the tense situation there. Soviet delivery of arms to the region, including modern fighter planes, tanks and missiles, has been reported by foreign press since last October. A three-week massive "exercise" of airlift to Africa and the Middle East began late November, which mobilized 15 percent of Soviet air transport force to send large amounts of military materials from different directions to the Horn and other regions of Africa.

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Taking part in the operation were ships from the Soviet bases in the Black Sea and its naval forces in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, with a military reconnaissance satellite launched to play a role in the command of the "exercise". Following that, more Soviet military personnel and equipment were transported to the Horn of Africa by air and sea. According to Western news agency reports, the military personnel sent to the region from the Soviet Union has recently increased to over one thousand and from Cuba to two to three thousand. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has delivered to the region nearly 1,000 million U.S. dollars worth of military materials.

Such Soviet deeds in the Horn of Africa have aroused anxiety in the United States and other Western countries. A senior Western diplomat was recently quoted by AP as saying: "We (the West) are witnessing the Kremlin's biggest overseas involvement since the Angolan civil war." The British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH recently pointed out: "Establishing total control over the entrance to the Red Sea has now become the Kremlin's top priority." The British YORKSHIRE POST said editorially that "it is part of the Soviet strategy to get a stranglehold over NATO's vital lines of communication (gulf oil routes, for example) and win a commanding influence over the gulf states and throughout the Middle East." The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said in an article, "The situation is potentially more threatening in a strategic sense to the U.S. and the Western alliance than was the Cuban and Soviet intervention in Angola in 1975-76 (which, of course, persists)." "A Soviet presence round the rim of the Horn of Africa" could be operated as a vise not only on the West's oil supply routes but also on the West's "most important source of oil: Saudi Arabia, on the other side of the Red Sea narrows," it said.

In face of such Soviet action to control the Horn of Africa, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, speaking at a press conference on January 12, expressed the "concern about the Soviet Union's unwarranted involvement in Africa." "I hope that we can induce the Soviets and the Cubans not to send either soldiers or weapons into that area and call for and achieve a rapid initiation of negotiations," he said. British Foreign Secretary David Owen said in Parliament on January 18 that the Soviet military reinforcements could turn the dispute in the Horn of Africa into an East-West issue.

It was reported that government representatives of the United States and four other NATO member states--Britain, France, West Germany and Italy--held a day-long closed-door talks in Washington on the Horn of Africa issue on January 21. A joint statement issued after the talks hopes that settlements be achieved through negotiation. It supports OAU (Organization of African Unity) efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the issue.

JAPAN-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING SETTLES LITTLE

OW251758Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[NCNA Correspondent's commentary: "Where Does Shadow Over Japan-Soviet Relations Stem From?"]

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--"I want to live in good-neighbourliness with the Japanese people, and wish there is nothing that will cast a shadow over our relations," declared Leonid Brezhnev over the Japanese T.V. station on November 9, last year.

What did Brezhnev mean by "shadow"? He did not give any explanation at the time. However, in early January this year, only a few days before the regular meeting of the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, the Soviet newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS stated explicitly that Japan's demand for the return of the four northern islands is "groundless" and "essentially wrong", and that it "can only serve to cast a shadow over Japanese-Soviet relations and make them more complicated".

Indeed, there have been shadows hanging over Japanese-Soviet relations in the past few years. A heated debate took place at the regular meeting of the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers held in Moscow not long ago. The two ministers even did not issue a joint communique after the meeting. Why? The reason lies precisely in Soviet insistence on occupying Japan's northern territories. The Soviet Union not only refuses to return these territories, but even denies the fact that there are outstanding problems, the territorial problem included, between the two countries. During Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's stay in Moscow, both in his talks with Gromyko and at his meeting with Kosygin, the Soviets all along asserted that "no territorial problem exists between Japan and the Soviet Union".

According to a TOKYO SHIMBUN report, after the talks between the two foreign ministers, a Soviet official said: "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the territorial question simply does not arise and it is impossible to conclude a peace treaty on the basis of its settlement." He issued the warning: "We must stop discussing something that is in fact non-existent." He added: "The development of Japanese-Soviet relations can only be achieved through the two alternatives: promoting the Soviet proposed economic cooperation in the Far East region of Siberia or the conclusion of a good-neighbourly and cooperation treaty."

Thus it is crystal clear what kind of Japanese-Soviet relations Brezhnev had in mind when he said that such relations should be marked by "good-neighbourliness" and without "shadows" hanging over them. In plain words he meant that Japan only has the obligation to supply the Soviet Union with funds and technology for "good-neighbourliness" and "cooperation" but has no right to demand Soviet return of Japan's inherent territories, because such a demand would cast a "shadow" over the relations between the two countries, and consequently there is no good-neighbourliness to speak of.

Such hegemonistic acts of the Soviet ruling clique have met with universal denunciation from Japanese public opinion when the talks between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers were being held and after the Japanese foreign minister returned to Tokyo. It is noteworthy that on the day following the end of the Japanese-Soviet foreign ministers' talks, two large new-type Soviet warships suddenly steamed into the waters near Japan. The Japanese press points out that this is "a naked show of force".

SOVIET FISHING VESSELS FINED BY JAPAN

OW261409Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Fourteen Soviet fishing vessels operating within Japan's 200-mile fishing zone have been fined 8 million yen for violating the restrictions in the zone.

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According to statistics of the Maritime Safety Agency of the Transport Ministry, the Japanese Government issued permits to 265 Soviet fishing vessels when Japan's 200-mile fishing zone became effective on August 16, 1977. In the 5 months up to January 18, 102 Soviet fishing vessels were inspected by Japanese patrol boats and 4 (or more than 10 percent of them) were fined for not registering or recording uncandidly their catch in the logbooks.

According to statistics of the Fishery Agency of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry, damage of Japanese fishing nets by Soviet fishing vessels totalled 159 cases last year, causing Japanese fishermen total losses amounting to 59 million yen.

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN REQUESTS USSR CANCEL METEOROLOGICAL ROCKET TESTS

OW261311Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Government has requested the Soviet Union to call off meteorological rocket launching tests scheduled to be carried out from January 27 to February 8 in the southern Pacific.

According to an announcement of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, the government said in the request made on January 24 that some 70 Japanese fishing vessels operating in the designated waters during the period might suffer damage if the Soviet Union conducts the tests. As stated in the request, the Japanese Government reserves the right to demand compensation according to international law for any Japanese losses caused by the planned Soviet tests.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT TO BURMA

Expanded Arrival Report

OW261946Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in a written statement upon his arrival here, said: Our current visit to Burma is aimed at further consolidating and strengthening the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrived here by special plane at 1500 hours (local time) for an official and friendly visit to Burma at the invitation of U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. He was accorded a grand welcome.

President U Ne Win was present at the airport. Among the others present at the airport to welcome Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his entourage were General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; and other Burmese state and government leaders.

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Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping stepped down from the plane, looking fresh and energetic and smiling. President U Ne Win came forward to warmly shake hands with him. A 19-gun salute was fired and bands struck up. He walked on a red carpet from the ramp to the entrance of the main airport building in the company of President U Ne Win who then introduced the Burmese officials present to him. Then, President U Ne Win and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping mounted the rostrum. The military band played the national anthems of China and Burma. Accompanied by President U Ne Win, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping reviewed a guard of honour of the Burmese Armed Forces.

A warm atmosphere prevailed at the airport as Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping went round to meet a welcoming crowd of some 3,000 people. Burmese youth in green shirts and sarongs formed a colourful square. They waved the national flags of Burma and China and shouted: "Long live the friendship between Burma and China" and "Wish the vice-premier good health". A dozen bands struck and colourful balloons soared to the sky. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping delightedly waved back to the welcoming masses time and again.

In a written statement at the airport, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: China and Burma are linked by common rivers and mountains and have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. In recent years, the friendly relations between our two countries have made further progress, and this accords fully with the interest and common desire of our two peoples. Our current visit to Burma, like the previous ones undertaken by leaders of our two countries, is aimed at further consolidating and strengthening the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to President U Ne Win, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, the other leaders of the Burmese Government and the Burmese people for the grand and warm welcome accorded to us. I would also like to take this opportunity to convey to the Burmese Government and people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese Government and people."

He ended by saying: May the traditional paukphaw-like friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries grow stronger and develop steadily! May the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma enjoy prosperity and her people well-being!

President U Ne Win saw the Chinese vice-premier to the waiting car. The Chinese vice-premier drove to the guest house in the company of Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. Lining six miles of streets from the airport to the guest house, tens of thousands of citizens in their colourful national costume gave the Chinese guests a rousing welcome. They waved their hands and shouted again and again: "Long live the friendship between Burma and China!"

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was greeted at the airport by U Thaung Kyi, Dr. Maung Maung, U Tin Thein and U Mahn San Myat Shwe, members of the State Council of Burma, U Aung Pe, chairman of the Council of People's Justice, U Mourmoun Kyaw Winn, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, U San Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, U Hla Phone, minister for foreign affairs, U Ye Gaung, minister for agriculture and forests, Kyaw Htin, minister for defence, Colonel Maung Cho, minister for industry and minister for mines, as well as Burmese Ambassador to China U Myint Maung.

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Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung, other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, representatives of Chinese technicians working in Burma and Chinese students studying here were also present. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to Burma also greeted the Chinese vice-premier at the airport.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's entourage consists of Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and others.

Calls on U Ne Win

OW262026Y Peking NCNA in English 2013 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping called on President U Ne Win at the presidential house this evening. In the garden of the presidential house, multi-colour bulbs on the trees were shining brightly in welcome of the Chinese guests. President U Ne Win warmly greeted the Chinese vice-premier at the gate of the presidential house.

The host and guest had a cordial and friendly talk. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping conveyed regards from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Teng Ying-chao to President U Ne Win. President U Ne Win also gave his regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao. Then, President U Ne Win gave a banquet in honour of Vice-Premier Teng.

Present on both occasions were General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, as well as members of the Council of State and government ministers. Also present were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's entourage: Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng, deputy directors of the Asian Affairs Department, Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mao Yen-chung.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Rangoon Radio Reportage

For Rangoon Radio accounts of the visit to Burma by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, see the Burma section of the 27 January and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ARTICLE ON TENG YING-CHAO'S VISIT TO CAMBODIA

OW261424Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

["Meeting Between Comrades-in-Arms--Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao Pays Friendly Visit to Democratic Cambodia," by HSINHUA Correspondent Tso I and PEOPLE'S DAILY Correspondent Chen Po-wei]

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The long cherished wish of Comrade Teng Ying-chao came true when she started on a friendly visit to Democratic Cambodia on the 18th. Teng Ying-chao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, longed to visit the heroic country as a comrade-in-arms of the Cambodian people.

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When the Cambodian people were engaged in a bitter struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys the Lon Nol clique, the beloved and respected Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had expressed the wish to go to Phnom Penh to congratulate the Cambodian people on their victory, the liberation of the country. He would have gone there if he was not so seriously ill when the Cambodian people won their liberation.

Comrade Teng Ying-chao had said that she took the trip "both as a guest and a student", eager to learn from the Cambodian people. She was given a rousing welcome at the Pochentong Airport with the welcoming crowd smiling, shouting and waving bouquets.

Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia; Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the KCP Central Committee and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Cambodia; and other Cambodian leaders greeted her and shook hands with her. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao said to them: "Many thanks for your grand welcome and for giving me a very good chance to learn from you."

She called on Prime Minister Pol Pot and Chairman Nuon Chea in the state palace that afternoon. They had sincere talks filled with revolutionary comradeship. Comrade Pol Pot said, "We are very glad that Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao has come to pay a friendly visit to our country. This is a great encouragement to us. I had worked with Comrade Teng Ying-chao during my visit to China in the past and we have formed a close friendship." He continued, "You are not only the friendly envoy of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, but also the close comrade-in-arms of Premier Chou En-lai, a noble friend of the Cambodian people. You have brought us the fraternal friendship of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people."

She thanked Prime Minister Pol Pot and Chairman Nuon Chea once again for welcoming her at the airport.

At the meeting of the comrades-in-arms of the two countries, the Cambodian comrades expressed the deep memory they cherished for Premier Chou En-lai who had contributed enormously to fostering Sino-Cambodian friendship. Back in the late 1950's and early 1960's, Premier Chou paid two visits to Cambodia and did tremendous work to establish and develop friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and to promote friendship between the two peoples. During the Cambodian people's national liberation war in the 70's, Premier Chou gave all-out support to the Cambodian people in their revolutionary struggle. This is why Premier Chou has become the symbol of the Sino-Cambodian friendship.

At the banquet in honor of Comrade Teng Ying-chao, Comrade Nuon Chea expressed in moving terms the Cambodian people's respect and memory for Premier Chou En-lai. He said: "We Cambodian people cherish the deepest respect and love for Premier Chou En-lai, who was a great proletarian revolutionary, a close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao and the noblest and closest comrade-in-arms of the Cambodian people."

He went on to say: "Following Chairman Mao's directives, Premier Chou gave wholehearted, militant and positive support to the Cambodian people's struggle led by the Communist Party of Cambodia. He had worked devotedly day and night in support of our Cambodian people's national liberation cause."

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"After the signal victory on April 17, 1975, we had planned to invite the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou to visit our Democratic Cambodia so that he could see with his own eyes how profound was the fraternal revolutionary friendship cherished by our Cambodian people towards the brotherly Chinese people and how greatly our people respected, loved and thanked him. Through this visit now, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao will surely experience this deep friendship."

Comrade Teng Ying-chao and other Chinese comrades were deeply moved by Comrade Nuon Chea's speech which was filled with revolutionary feeling and friendship. Reviewing the development of friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian people in the past 20 years, we are glad to see that Premier Chou En-lai's outstanding contributions to this have blossomed and borne fruits and become an immense moral force inspiring us.

Thanking Comrade Nuon Chea for his high appraisal of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao said, "As a proletarian revolutionary fighter, Comrade Chou En-lai did what he should for the Cambodian revolutionary cause and Sino-Cambodian friendship in line with Chairman Mao's directives."

She had an unforgettable "family gathering" on the evening of January 19 when Khieu Ponnary, chairman of the Women's Association of Democratic Cambodia, Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, Yun Yat, minister of culture and education, and other hostesses called on her at the state guest house and dined with her. The women comrades of the two countries chatted like sisters of a family. Comrade Khieu Ponnary said, "Your visit has enhanced the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the women and other people of the two countries. Though advanced in age, you persist in continuing revolution. You set an example of revolutionary heroism." Comrade Teng Ying-chao said, "I am not doing enough. I should learn from the heroic Cambodian women with Comrade Khieu Ponnary as their representative." She asked the Cambodian sisters to pose for a photo with her.

During the visit, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao witnessed the progress made by the industrious and courageous Cambodian people on the road of socialism and was deeply impressed by their revolutionary spirit. In her speech at the banquet given in her honor, she said that the Cambodian party and people have abided by the principle of independence and self-reliance, brought into full play the dauntless revolutionary heroism they demonstrated in the years of war. They have resolutely defended their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and successfully protected their new-born revolutionary regime. They have worked hard and effectively to develop industry [words indistinct] at a rapid pace. "We should learn whole-heartedly from your revolutionary spirit and numerous valuable experience," she said.

She expressed her confidence that guided by the correct line of their party, the Cambodian people and their revolutionary army will win more brilliant victories in the sacred cause of building up and defending their motherland.

In her 3-day visit in Phnom Penh, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao, in the company of Khieu Ponnary and others, received a heart-warming welcome from the pupils of the Phnom Penh revolutionary primary school. There, she was briefed by the minister of culture and education on the dissemination of primary school education and the drive to eliminate illiteracy.

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The Cambodian party and government attach much importance to the education of children and the fostering of their patriotism and communist spirit. Tremendous efforts have been made to rid the country of the influence of decadent feudal and colonial culture. Primary school teachers were picked for training from workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and army cadres and fighters. New primary school textbooks have been compiled and outlines for teaching drawn up. Technical middle schools are being opened. The work to wipe out illiteracy among grown-ups and teen-agers has been completed. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao congratulated the Cambodian comrades on this achievement and, before leaving the school, was presented with a set of the new textbooks.

At the pediatric hospital, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao visited some of its wards and smilingly fondled some of the babies lying in cribs. She inquired about their health and treatment. To improve the medical care for the grown-ups and children, the party and government have trained more medical personnel. There are now three medics in every agricultural cooperative who gather herbs, make them into medicine, and carry out anti-epidemic work.

When told that the Chinese medical team working in Cambodia had cooperated very well with their Cambodian colleagues, the vice-chairman said that that was as it should be. During the Chinese war of resistance against Japanese aggression, she recalled, Doctor Norman Bethune had come to help the Chinese people and done them great service. Now, the Chinese medical personnel should learn conscientiously from his inspiring example, healing the sick and saving as many as possible from death, working with selfless devotion.

From the hospital the vice-chairman went to the city's first textile mill. After the liberation of the capital, 150 women soldiers took over the damaged mill. By hard work, they managed to learn the trade and restore production within a short time. In addition, they put the surrounding fields under paddy and now the rice they produced crop is enough to meet three months' needs of the mill. They also produce fish and meat and grow their own fruits and vegetables. Not long ago, the mill sent some of its workers to the countryside to help harvest paddy. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao noted that the mill hands were working both as workers and peasants. She also said approvingly: "I have now visited a primary school, a hospital and a mill where nearly all the leading posts are filled by women comrades with men comrades acting as assistants. I get the impression that you pay attention to the training of women cadres and that your work among women is very successful."

On the afternoon of January 20, she wound up her visit to Phnom Penh and flew to Siem Reap to visit the world-famous Angkor relics in the company of Chairman Nuon Chea. There she and her party were photographed together with her hosts and hostesses. At a dinner given in her honor in the evening, Kang Chap, leader of the northern region, hailed the success of her visit. In a heartening mood, the Chinese vice-chairman said that Cambodia today has permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere. It stands as firm and solid as a towering pine, unbending before any force. Standing erect in the east, Democratic Cambodia will certainly overcome every difficulty and become ever more prosperous. We will bring back to our country your revolutionary spirit and valuable experience which will inspire us in advancing together. Reluctantly she said good-bye to the Cambodian comrades-in-arms at Siem Reap airport on January 21 and headed for home. Farewell to the heroic land and the dear Cambodian comrades-in-arms!"

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MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR

OW270834Y Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Datuk Hussein bin Onn, prime minister of Malaysia, received new Chinese Ambassador Yeh Cheng-chang at his office yesterday and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur. The ambassador conveyed to the prime minister the best regards from Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his best regards and wishes to Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

SOUTH ASIA

HUA KUO-FENG GREETES DESAI ON INDIAN REPUBLIC DAY

BK261658Y Peking in Hindi to India 1500 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister of the PRC Council of State Hua Kuo-feng sent a greetings message to Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai yesterday on the Republic Day of India.

The message said: On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Indian Republic Day, I heartily extend my congratulations and good wishes to Your Excellency and the Government and people of India. I hope that the traditional friendship between the people of China and India will be strengthened and relations between our two countries will grow further.

EUROPE

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BRUSSELS

OW261702Y Peking NCNA in English 1655 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade agreement negotiating delegation led by Sun So-chang, department director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, left here for Brussels by air today to hold formal negotiations on concluding a trade agreement with the European Economic Community. It was seen off at the airport by Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China, and E.T. Davies, counsellor of the British Embassy here.

BELGIUM-CHINA ASSOCIATION PUBLISHES BIMONTHLY

OW270752Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--LA CHINE, AUJOURD'HUI, a bimonthly, was published here recently by the Belgium-China Association to enable the Belgian people to have a better understanding of China. The first issue of the journal carries two letters of congratulations on the publication of the journal.

One of the letters, written by Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans, expressed the hope to strengthen the relations of Belgium as well as Western Europe with China. "Countries a long distance apart should seek further mutual understanding," he wrote, adding, "It is especially the case with an ancient and prestigious country like China."

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He added, "I am proud that the (Ministerial) Council (of the EEC), under Belgian Presidency, approved a mandate authorising the EEC Commission to conclude a treaty of commercial cooperation with China. I see in it a landmark on the way to a rapprochement between our peoples and an enhancement of the happy ties existing between Belgium and China."

Ambassador Huan Hsiang said in his letter that the Chinese people treasure their friendship with the Belgian people and ardently hope that the mutual understanding between China and Belgium will be deepened and the relations between the two countries strengthened.

This issue also carries articles on China's foreign policy and economic situation.

FRENCH PREMIER REPORTS ON TRIP TO CHINA

OW261552Y Peking NCNA in English 1459 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Paris, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--French Premier Raymond Barre today gave an account of his recent China visit at a cabinet meeting presided over by French President Giscard d'Estaing.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting says that there was "an extensive similarity in the analysis of major problems" during the profound discussions held by the French premier with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping on the international situation. It adds, "Based on the same concern about the safeguarding of national independence, particularly through a sustained effort of defence, the policies pursued by France and China are favourable to the development of cooperation between nations irrespective of their political regime and their economic system."

On bilateral relations, the communique notes, it was confirmed that between France and China now making a tremendous effort for modernization, "a profound and diversified cooperation is indispensable. Involved is a long-term objective which should be realized with determination. The leaders of enterprises who were invited by the premier to accompany him during his visit have been sensitive to the importance of the objective."

The communique stresses that the forthcoming visit of Chinese Vice-Premier of the State Council Ku Mu and Foreign Minister Huang Hua to France and the ensuing France visit by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng "will mark a new and important stage in the strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries." The agreement on science and technology signed by the two countries in Peking "is an illustration of the common will of the two governments."

FRANCE ISSUES NEW DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

OW261752Y Peking NCNA in English 1739 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Paris, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The French Presidential Office today made public a French proposal on disarmament. The proposal made by President Giscard d'Estaing had been adopted at a cabinet meeting on the same day. The proposal says, "The efforts made in the past few years to solve the disarmament problem have shown their fruitlessness. The world has never had so many arms and has never been so overarmed as today."

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The proposal notes, "France had to observe certain (disarmament) attempts with reservations which have been justified by the course of events." On the European disarmament, France proposed that in Europe, "it has the world's greatest accumulation of nuclear and conventional weapons." "Owing to their accumulated nuclear means, the United States and the Soviet Union have the responsibility to reduce them in order to move forward disarmament. In these circumstances, France is going to maintain its nuclear deterrent at a sufficient level of credibility."

The French Government held that disarmament action on European conventional weapons should not be limited to central Europe, but should cover the whole of the potential forces. After necessary contacts, France would propose a European disarmament conference with jurisdiction extending from the Atlantic to the Urals.

On the creation of denuclearized zones, it says, the French Government would adopt a positive attitude in principle, and held that the present non-nuclear zones should remain as such and conventional armament race should not develop in the regions. France was ready to examine under what conditions it could subscribe to specific obligations in this regard.

On the world disarmament, the proposal says, France would suggest replacing the present Geneva Disarmament Committee, which is controlled by the Soviet Union and the United States, and in which France declined to take part, by a new forum, more restricted but also representative and attached to the United Nations.

GREEK WEEKLY CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN SRV-CAMBODIA FRIENDSHIP

OW221744Y Peking NCNA in English 1729 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Athens, January 21, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Greek weekly LAIKOS DROMOS carries in its latest issue an article entitled "The Revolutionary Friendship Between the People of Cambodia and Vietnam Will Foil the Plans of the Soviet Social-Imperialists".

The article says, "A very serious situation has been created recently in the area of Democratic Cambodia which borders Vietnam." The clashes there did not come all of a sudden, they are the fruits of dark machinations by certain persons, the article says.

It continues, "Since the beginning of the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Cambodian people received treacherous blows from the Soviet social-imperialists who kept old relations with the corrupt and reactionary regime of Lon Nol until the final moment of its fall. The heroic people of Cambodia succeeded, after a long armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia, in getting their freedom in 1975 and then they started building the socialist society, following steadily the road of Marxism-Leninism, while resisting resolutely foreign imperialism and hegemonism and defending energetically the territorial integrity and independence of their country. It is for exactly this reason that the Cambodian people draw the particular hatred of the apostates of Marxism-Leninism, the revisionist Soviet instructors."

The article states, "The Soviet social-imperialists have launched in recent weeks a fierce anti-Cambodian campaign. They try to slander Democratic Cambodia shamelessly and present it as an 'aggressor'. But their sinister lies will be revealed and the truth will shine over the world."

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The article adds, "There is a long revolutionary friendship between the people of Cambodia and Vietnam, a friendship which was forged in the common struggle for freedom, national independence and socialism and against foreign imperialist aggressors. This revolutionary friendship will endure today's hardships and will come out more strengthened."

NCNA CONTINUES SERIES ON JOURNALISTS IMPRESSIONS OF W. EUROPE

OW260930Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

["Chinese Journalists Delegation's Impressions of Western Europe: Irresistable Trend of Unity for Strong Europe (fifth of the series)"]

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--We returned home from a visit to Denmark, Britain, Italy and Switzerland convinced that there is a growing opinion in these countries that Western Europe is in the danger of being devoured since it is the focus of the rivalry between the two superpowers and that united struggle against hegemonism is the only way to defend national independence and ensure survival. We believe this is being increasingly acknowledged irrespective of the fact that the way ahead will be strewn with thorns and not roses.

True, there does exist an appeasement mentality in certain circles in Europe just as on the other side of the Atlantic. But in the Europe we visited there is an obvious determination to defend itself through united struggle against aggression. A friend over there summed up this determination, "Europe has been described as a piece of 'juicy meat', but this piece of meat has some bones in it."

At the Copenhagen Ministry of Defence, we were briefed on the military situation in the Baltic. This briefing included the viewing of slides showing the Soviet military strength and depleted naval and air activities in the area, which is quite close to the Danish border. As our officer-guide explained what was appearing on the screen, he expressed anxiety about his country's independence and his own determination to defend it.

In Switzerland, a picturesque country where we were very conscious that the people are peace lovers, we found that there is uneasiness and anxiety. At the Thun army barracks near Berne, a staff officer explained the Swiss Armed Forces' plan to resist aggression should various eventualities arise. As we viewed a map projection and watched a big arrow-head intrude into Switzerland, the officer stated this intrusion from the northeast is one possibility in the initial stage of a European war, if the aggressor troops attack West European countries by way of Switzerland. Several more arrow-heads then flashed onto the screen simultaneously and thrust into the country from various directions. The officer said this is another possibility for the aggressors might decide to seize the whole of Switzerland after minor successes in the early stages of the war.

These we feel are not mere hypotheses assumed for drill purposes! According to L'Agence Telegraphique Suisse, on October 31 last the Swiss Federal Council claimed that to cut back on military spending in the present situation would be to incur enormous danger to the security of Switzerland. The report also stated the assumption that detente might help decrease military spending without any danger accruing was untenable.

Viewing the current international situation, a number of government leaders in Britain and Italy expressed hopes of strengthening defence through unity with other allied countries. And during the course of our visit, we found that in spite of a difference in estimations about the seriousness and urgency of the threat from the Soviet social-imperialists, most people do recognize that such a threat does exist. Many expressed uneasiness about the possibility of Western Europe falling into the claws of the new tsars, and were apprehensive that their country might possibly become a dependency and they themselves become second-rate citizens.

In the course of our travels we witnessed various manifestations of the appeasement trend and the struggle between the opposers and advocates of the appeasement policy. A British politician firmly opposing appeasement emphasized his opinion that Western Europe must unite in struggle against Soviet Union. He pointed out that a number of people, who obstinately oppose this struggle, are infatuated with "disarmament" and "detente."

A British woman reporter was talking with us about the growing Soviet threat when a gentleman standing nearby intervened and demanded, "Have you seen it?" We found it very strange that anyone could have any doubts about the situation when the Soviet Union has so many troops, tanks, aircrafts and missiles obviously deployed over Europe. Is it to be assumed that these war implements are like the pigeons in the Trafalgar Square, London, and the field gun in Edinburgh, just there for the entertainment of visitors?

A Danish editor of high repute warned about the danger of the slackening of vigilance. He said, "On sunny days, many people tend to leave their overcoats off." A well-known Swiss newspaper columnist holds that there is a serious appeasement trend among certain people in ruling circles. He admits however that among ordinary people there is a growing realization of what is likely to happen to them if they should fall into control by the Soviet Union as a number of East European countries have already done.

The appeasement has become apparent in the economic field where some persons still regard the export of capital and commodities to the Soviet Union as a panacea for the easement of the Western world economic crisis and are hopefull of turning Western technical expertise, loans and sales of grain into a strait-jacket which might fetter the Soviet Union. In this respect it should be noted that just before we arrived in Italy it was reported that the Soviet Union had just secured a new Italian credit of 650 million dollars, thus bringing the total credits granted by Italy to the Soviet Union since 1973 up to 3,000 million dollars. Such a policy is like that of rearing a tiger and endangering one's own safety. It is meeting with strong opposition as the vigilance of many West European people heightens.

Many of the government leaders, journalists and industrialists we met maintained that the West European countries must unite to counterbalance, economically and politically, superpower hegemonism, and particularly to measure up successfully to the Soviet military threat. A political leader, when reviewing the progress of the West European Union, told us that, in view of the numerous existing difficulties in the way of cooperation between the West European countries, it is really remarkable that so many of them are already acting in accord in so many fields.

A leading member of one of the governments held the opinion that the most hopeful phenomenon in Western Europe since World War Two is the cooperation of the EEC countries, which were split up into two belligerent groups during the war. Some political leaders, attempting to forecast the future of West European Union, expressed the opinion that though it may be difficult for the union to advance with bold strides, the essential thing is to ensure a continuous process of advancement. A number of people we met appeared to be convinced that the geographical situation and the historical development of the West European countries make it inevitable that they will come together at an accelerating pace.

People in official circles in Switzerland pointed out that although Switzerland is not a member of EEC, this does not mean that the country has no interest in the promotion of economic cooperation with that community. They emphasized that Switzerland has always been concerned about strengthening bilateral relations with other West European countries.

It would be absurd to assume that the course of West European Union will always be plain sailing. It is well to remember what happened to Britain for example. After joining the EEC in 1973, an influential British force insisted on its withdrawal, and although that force was defeated by the 1975 national referendum, there are still people who continue to call for Britain's withdrawal and heated debates on the subject flare up from time to time. Nevertheless, most of the people we met in Britain were in favour of a European union.

In the other three countries friends in similar social and political circles were unanimously of the opinion that, although a lot of difficulties lie ahead, there is an irresistible trend to get united. This widespread trend was evidenced in Skive, a small town in north Denmark, and also seen in Lucerne, almost 1,000 miles away in central Switzerland. But we found similar points of view expressed by people in both places. We questioned a Danish soldier in Skive, "Who do you think you might be involved with in the event of war?" He replied, "Certainly not with China." The Swiss Civil Defence officer we questioned in Lucerne was also forthright in his reply, "If our underground facilities ever have to be put into use, I am sure the attack will not be by China, but from some other country!" Both replies reflect the conviction that Western Europe and China are not a threat to each other but that both face a common threat from elsewhere.

During our visit to the four European countries we were deeply affected by the people's expressions of confidence and friendliness towards China. We experienced manifestations of good-will by all we talked with, be they industrial or land workers, soldiers or students, transport drivers or passengers. We met a number of friends from associations for friendship with China, who, while busily involved all the year round getting a living, yet find time to work tirelessly for the promotion of the friendship between the people of China and their countries.

In the respective countries we visited, people from various walks of life, including those of the upper strata, wanted friendly relations with China to develop. One influential statesman elaborated his view that Western Europe is confronted with a grave military threat from one superpower and with the danger of being controlled politically and economically by the other. Other leaders noted that while China hopes to see a united and strong Western Europe, the latter hopes to see a strong China.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Huang Hua

OW261307Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Burundi Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Albert Muganga continued talks here this morning.

Meets Chen Mu-hua, Wu Hsiu-chuan

OW261804Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Albert Muganga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Burundi, and his party this afternoon.

Burundi Ambassador to China Simeon Sibomana attended the meeting. Also present were Lo Hsu, deputy director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Liu Ho-lin and Yen Pei-te, deputy departmental directors of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, also met Minister Muganga and the other distinguished Burundi guests today.

Hosts Reception

OW261622Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Albert Muganga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, gave a reception at the Burundi Embassy here this evening.

Among the guests were Huang Hua and Ho Ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Pei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and Sung Chi-wen, vice-minister of light industry; Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Wang Shou-jen, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Present at the reception were Foreign Minister Muganga's party, the Burundi Ambassador to China and Mme. Simeon Sibomana and diplomatic officials of the Burundi Embassy here.

The reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Burundi.

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Meets Hua Kuo-feng

OW271308Y Peking NONA in English 1252 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met Albert Muganga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Burundi, and his party this afternoon.

Minister Albert Muganga conveyed the friendly regards of President Jean-Baptiste Bagasa of the Republic of Burundi to Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua expressed his thanks for this and asked Minister Muganga to relay, on returning home, his best wishes to President Bagasa. Chairman Hua invited President Bagasa to visit China at his convenience. Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with the distinguished Burundi guests, extending a warm welcome to them for their coming from afar to visit China.

The other distinguished Burundi guests attending the meeting were Commandant Cyprien Niyungako, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and director of the Engineer Corps of the Armed Forces; Edouard Niyongabo, director general in the Ministry of Agriculture, Stock Breeding and Rural Development; Alphonse Kadage, counsellor to the office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Joseph Ntakabanyura, director of economic cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and Eide Muriyigoma, director of political affairs, press and information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation.

Burundi Ambassador to China Lamson Sibomana attended.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, Chen Mu-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister, and Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SOVIET SATELLITE WRECKAGE FOUND IN CANADA

OW271522Y Peking NONA in English 1512 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The wreckage of the Soviet Cosmos-954 military nuclear-powered satellite that crashed on January 24 has been spotted in Canada northwest of the Hudson Bay and is giving off "extremely dangerous" radiation, according to a Western news agency report from Ottawa, quoting a statement by Canadian Defense Minister B. Danson.

Speaking at a press conference in Ottawa yesterday, Danson said, "We are sure there is something on the ground and almost certain at this point that it is man-made."

"There is a high degree of radiation in the area that is likely part of the nuclear power package," he added.

Admiral R.H. Falls, chief of Defence Staff of the Canadian Armed Forces, pointed out on January 25 that the amount of uranium required to power the Soviet satellite was approximately equivalent to that contained in a tactical nuclear weapon.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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AFP: CHEN HSI-LIEN ATTACKED IN WALLPOSTERS IN SHENYANG

OW271108Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, Jan. 27 (AFP)--A leading Politburo member, General Chen Hsi-lien, was attacked by name on wallposters during the last few days in Shenyang, capital of north-eastern Liaoning Province.

A group of foreign visitors travelling in that province read a big-character poster accusing the commander of the Peking Military Region of being an "agent of (former defence minister) Lin Biao and the gang of four" within the Chinese leadership, a reliable source said here today.

The wallposter, put up in the Shenyang city centre, was signed by a group of railway workers.

In addition to General Chen, the writers of the poster denounced another top Chinese official, who was dismissed after the fall of the gang of four. This official was Mrs Li Su-wen, a former leader of Liaoning Province, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and a former Central Committee member. An unidentified movement in the province was accused of backing this "disciple" of the gang.

Since January last year General Chen has come in for some criticism for his role in the riots at Tienanmen Square on April 5, 1976.

On the first anniversary of the death of Premier Chou En-lai the general was accused by wallposters in Peking of having given "cruel orders" to suppress demonstrators.

The Peking Military Region commander, who formerly headed the Shenyang Military Region, was generally linked in such criticism with Peking mayor Wu Te, who has also been denounced for his "past mistakes" relating to the Tienanmen incidents.

On the recent second anniversary of the death of Premier Chou a wallposter called for an official reexamination of the Tienanmen riots, claiming that a number of people died in the incidents. This has never been officially admitted.

Other posters accused the Peking Revolutionary Committee of preventing the publication of poems in praise of Chou En-lai written before the Tienanmen riots.

General Chen, 64, and Wu Te, 65, reportedly made self-criticisms last fall.

Mr Wu, a controversial figure, was the last official to have criticized Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping by name, 3 months after the purge of the gang of four. Mr Wu was reelected as a Politburo member last August and, more recently, as head of the party committee of the Peking Revolutionary Committee.

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LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON ARMY CONSOLIDATION, WAR PREPARATIONS

OW261932Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 26 January editorial: "Grasp the Key Link and Run the Army Well, and Be Prepared for Fighting"--also published in the 26 January PEOPLE'S DAILY, according to Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 25 January]

[Text] Peking, 26 January 1978--The wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report at the 11th National CCP Congress that: "The current tasks facing the People's Liberation Army are to grasp the key link of class struggle and run the army well, to deepen the campaign to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' to push army building and preparedness against war, and to take further steps to revolutionize and modernize the army." The tasks set forth by Chairman Hua for the army are: Grasp the key link and run the army well, and be prepared for fighting.

Exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" is the key link which must be grasped by the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country, and it must be grasped firmly and well. In addition, as far as army work is concerned, it is necessary to grasp the key link, "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" AND "PREPARE ITSELF FOR FIGHTING." The purpose of army consolidation is to prepare the army for fighting, and the main task in preparing for fighting is to successfully consolidate the army. This should be the main theme and emphasis of all work in the army from now on.

The elimination of the "four pests" has caused drastic changes in the past year. The great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" has brought us stability and unity, and the resulting excellent situation has effected a profound change in the army's outlook. This has also further demonstrated that our army suffered serious damage over the past more than 10 years due to Lin Biao and the "gang of four" whose deeds ran in continuity. All comrades in the army must make concerted, arduous and persevering efforts to eliminate the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to comprehensively and correctly understand and implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line, and to build the army well.

What are the tasks which we should do well to implement the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and to carry out Chairman Mao's instruction "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" AND "PREPARE IT FOR FIGHTING"?

It is imperative to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end to win complete victory in this great political revolution. Practice over the past year and more has shown that when a unit firmly grasps the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and deepens this struggle, it will be able to develop its work in all other fields; and by doing so a unit which has been beset with problems can also break the deadlock and assume a new look. Our army has already made tremendous achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." However, it is not over and we are far from complete victory. Party committees at all levels must raise their understanding, unify their thinking and be firmly determined to carry this great struggle through to the end.

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We must not only score victories organizationally but we must also conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works to maintain the ideological weapon, in order to thoroughly discredit the "gang of four's" reactionary ideological system of revisionism and win victories ideologically and politically. Only when this is accomplished can we claim complete victory.

It is imperative to unify our war concepts and be well prepared for fighting. We must conscientiously study and implement Chairman Mao's strategic concepts, and under the unified planning of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and of its Military Commission, make good preparations in all aspects for any war of aggression by imperialism, especially Soviet social imperialism. Preparedness for war lies mainly in mental preparedness. We must be ideologically prepared for the gravest possible situation and never leave things to chance. Our army's veteran cadres must do a good job in transferring their experiences to younger comrades and giving them help and guidance, and be prepared to fight another big war during their lifetime. At the same time, we must make good material preparations. Our revolutionized army, when it also possesses modern weapons and equipment, will be even more sure of its triumph over the enemy, like a tiger with wings.

It is imperative to consolidate the leading bodies and strengthen the building of the cadre corps. In army consolidation the emphasis is on the consolidation of the cadre corps and the key lies in building good leading bodies through good cadre selection. It is necessary to implement the proletarian line of "appointing people on their merits" and, acting in line with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors, strive to "know people for what they are and be good at giving appointments accordingly." "To know people for what they are" means to select the right cadres through observation and examination. "To be good at giving appointments" means to use cadres correctly. It is necessary to consider a cadre's past record and all-round performances. Principally, we should see how he acted in the course of the struggle between the two lines. At present particular attention should be placed on his performance during the 11th struggle between the two lines.

The following persons should never be assigned to a leading body: Those who engineered "earthquakes"; those careerists who "followed the wind"; those "slip-away" fellows who, after committing mistakes, shifted the blame onto others, pretending to be always correct and glossing over their own faults; those who had committed grave mistakes and still maintained a repugnant attitude; and those questionable persons about whom investigations have yet to be completed. There are also those who, although not involved with the "gang of four," are of bad political quality--either lording it over others, or resorting to flattery and favors and factional activities, or scheming to frame others, or eating their fill but doing nothing worthwhile all day long, thus seriously weakening their revolutionary will. Such persons also should not be selected for a leading body nor given any important position. All leading bodies of our army must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely follow the orders of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and of its Military Commission. They should be able to not only pass the test of war but the test of the struggle between the two lines as well.

It is imperative to strengthen party building and give full play to the might of political work. We must, in the course of deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," do well in consolidating the party and rectifying the work style, conscientiously implement the basic principles "PRACTICE MARXISM, AND NOT REVISIONISM; UNITE, AND DON'T SPLIT; BE OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD, AND DON'T INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRE," perfect the party committee system, uphold the party's democratic centralism, and persist in practicing the system of division of work and responsibility among the leaders under the unified and collective leadership of the party committee so as to really turn it into the core of unified leadership and unity in a army unit. We must carry forward our army's fine tradition of doing political work, a tradition fostered by Chairman Mao himself, and strive to restore within the next few years the political organs' function, role and prestige to the same level they were at during the Red Army period and the anti-Japanese war and liberation war periods, and raise the level still higher on the basis of the new conditions in order to make the political organs become the organs for the party's work and enjoy high prestige. Party organizations, political organs and political work cadres at all levels must conscientiously study and apply the resolution of the Kutien meeting drafted by Chairman Mao himself, the political work report written under Chairman Mao's auspices and submitted in 1944 to the meeting of high-ranking cadres of the CCP Central Committee's Northwest Bureau by the Political Department of the Rear Guard Army Group, and the experience of the 1947 new-type army consolidation movement summed up by Chairman Mao personally. The 1960 resolution adopted by the enlarged meeting of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission on strengthening political and ideological work in the army was written by pooling the collective wisdom of all comrades attending the meeting, and was revised and approved under Chairman Mao's auspices. By removing the stuff injected into it by Lin Biao, it should still serve as a document for us to study in doing political work.

It is imperative to raise educational training to the level of strategy and improve the military and political quality of our armed forces. We learned warfare in the war years. In times of peace, we must improve the military and political quality of our armed forces through training. The fundamental task of training is to comprehensively and correctly study and implement Chairman Mao's military thinking, to impart knowledge of modern warfare to the cadres and familiarize them with the operational organization and command requirements and to train fighters in the use of weapons and technical equipment so that every soldier is capable of proficiently operating them. Efforts should be made to run well the various kinds of military academies and schools at all levels and step up military scientific research work.

In following Chairman Mao's instruction that the army should be a great school, our cadres in the armed forces should earnestly study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao; be versed in the art of modern warfare; foster fine thinking and work style; and gain greater ability in both operations and management. They are also required to learn some modern scientific knowledge and the necessary know-how in agricultural and industrial production. They will thus be able to play their role in army building, do their share for socialist construction in the localities and direct battles in time of war.

It is imperative to adhere to the principle of practicing economy in army building, to take the overall situation into consideration, to correctly understand the relationship between national defense and economic construction, to efficiently use our present financial power and material to their maximum, to do our utmost to save and reduce military expenditures and to step up our country's economic construction. Rapid development of economic construction will certainly bring about a great stride forward in our national defense construction. We should accelerate our task of logistical preparedness against war. We should concern ourselves with and support our socialist construction. It is necessary to consolidate and do a good job in the work of committing the army to industrial construction and agricultural production while promoting spare-time production by company level units and insuring the physical fitness of the cadres and fighters. The whole army should promote the practice of hard struggle, diligence and thrift and firmly oppose extravagance and waste of funds and material of the state and the collectives.

It is imperative to firmly uphold the three-in-one combination of the armed forces and strengthen militia building. The provincial military districts, subdistricts, and people's armed forces departments are the corresponding military affairs departments of the local party committees. We should devote most of our energy to running the militia well by acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle of organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale and making everyone in the country a soldier. To insure the unified command of the three-in-one combination of the armed forces, we must continue the dual leadership of the local party committees and military departments led by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission over the militia.

It is imperative to revive and carry forward our army's fine tradition and work style. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee frequently emphatically called for reviving and carrying forward the party's tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, adhering to the mass line and democratic centralism, conducting criticism and self-criticism and making arduous struggle. All these completely meet army requirements. We must conscientiously fulfill this clarion call. An important link in reviving and carrying forward our fine tradition and work style is to keep close contact with and go among the masses to conduct investigation and study. We must work hard to insure that cadres at the company level know every detail about the fighters within their respective companies; the regiments and battalions know every detail of the platoons and squads under their respective commands; that the army and division headquarters familiarize themselves with the details of the companies; and that the departments and arms of various branches of service know every detail of the divisions and regiments.

If all these things are insured, the practice of subjectivism, bureaucratism, formalism, and all such bad work styles as red tape, untrue statements and empty talk will be greatly reduced and the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, adhering to the mass line and making arduous struggle will be carried forward.

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We must also strengthen scientific and technological national defense research and step up military industrial production so as to accelerate the modernization of our national defense. We must simplify our organization and strengthen the companies. Organizational discipline must be emphasized and stress must be put on obeying orders and commands. Directives and statutes and all kinds of regulations and rules, including organizational regulations, must be strictly carried out. It is necessary to be ready at all times to fulfill the great sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.

The above are the main tasks for us to grasp the key link and run the army well and to implement Chairman Mao's instructions: "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" and "PREPARE ITSELF FOR FIGHTING."

What is meant by marked success in grasping the key link and running the army well? What is meant by further strengthening the revolutionization and modernization of our army? If we have done the above tasks in a down-to-earth way, we may say that we have achieved marked success in grasping the key link and running the army well and that the work of building our army has been raised to a new level.

Consolidation is for the purpose of preparing to fight. Our army's work in all fields should and must take fighting into consideration. Consolidation means that we must get rid of the practices of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and consolidate all aspects of our army in such a way as to meet the needs of fighting. We are soldiers and must discern the world situation with a high war vigilance. War is inevitable in our times characterized by imperialism and proletarian revolution. In contending with each other for hegemony, the Soviet Union and the United States are bound to fight some day. We must keep to Chairman Mao's thesis on the differentiation of the three worlds, adhere to his revolutionary line and policy on foreign affairs and form an international united front of the widest scope to oppose the superpowers' hegemonism and war policy. We must do the utmost to postpone war so as to gain time in our favor. However, our enemies are madmen and what should we do if they start a war now? We should always keep this question in mind and put ourselves on the footing of preparedness for an early and big war launched by the enemies. In the past, people said: "An inch of time means an inch of gold." Now, we must cherish and win every minute and second and use it in the most economical way to step up education and training of PLA units and speed up their revolutionization and modernization. On the one hand, we must put ourselves on the footing of preparedness for an early and big war launched by the enemies. On the other hand, we must put ourselves on the footing of preparing to use our presently available equipment to cope with the enemies. Our past experience shows that we can defeat better-equipped enemies with inferior equipment. It has been repeatedly proven in history that the weak can defeat the strong in a just war and in a people's war. We have full confidence in this regard. We must on the one hand do our utmost to delay the outbreak of war for several years and on the other hand be ready for an invasion launched by the enemies tomorrow morning. We must, as far as our country's conditions permit, quickly improve our weapons and equipment and modernize our national defense and, at the same time, always rely on people's war, a magic weapon left to us by Chairman Mao. This is our basic stand and viewpoint with regard to the work of preparation to defend us against imperialist and social imperialist aggressive war. This is materialist and dialectical Marxist stand and viewpoint that every comrade of the whole army needs to hold.

Our main task, in preparing to fight before war breaks out, is to do an even better job in consolidation. The army must be thoroughly consolidated in many aspects. However, we must begin by consolidating the leading groups. When this task is completed, we will be able to consolidate the army in all aspects with the help of competent cadres who can do the job. The 1975 enlarged session of the Military Commission discussed many subjects under the central theme of army consolidation--consolidation of leading groups in particular. The session itself and the two speeches delivered at the meeting were correct. It was correct for the session to submit questions for discussion, including the question on consolidation of weak, indifferent and relaxed leading groups.

Due to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, this drive was not carried out and precious time was lost. We should make up for the time lost due to the "gang of four." We should fulfill Chairman Mao's instruction: "IN GRASPING ARMY WORK, IT IS IMPERATIVE TO STUDY THE LINE AND CORRECT THE UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES. YOU MUST NOT PRACTICE MOUNTAIN-STRONGHOLD MENTALITY AND SECTARIANISM, BUT PROMOTE UNITY." We must continue to solve current questions and do a good job in consolidating the army.

Personally founded and fostered by Chairman Mao, the Chinese PLA is certainly a good people's army. Under no circumstances should it be weakened or impaired. We should build it into a still better and more powerful army. This task is the firm goal of commanders and fighters throughout the army and the aspiration of the entire party and people throughout the country.

Our whole party is now in a new period during which we should carry on our heritage and pave the way for future generations. For our army, this period is a time in which we should comprehensively and correctly carry on Chairman Mao's military thinking and line and our army's fine tradition and work style which he fostered, and inherit all the ideological treasures which Chairman Mao left us. We should learn from Taching, Tachai and people throughout the country; we should deepen the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and the "Hard-Bone 6th Company"; we should learn from the fine ideas and work style of the leading group of a certain aviation division in the air force.

Comrades throughout the army should hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, grasp the key link in running the army well, stand bravely in order to become strong, emancipate their minds, boldly arouse the masses and bring about a great leap forward in labor. We must raise still higher the military and political qualities of our army and the work of preparedness against war, greatly enhance our work to revolutionize and modernize the army and build our army into a proletarian army capable of withstanding any test in modern warfare and any political storms. We must attain our goal. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and its Military Commission and with concern and support of our country's 800 million people, we can certainly attain our goal.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EMPHASIZES NEED FOR RULES, REGULATIONS

HK261445Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Jan 78 P 2 HK

[Article by Hsin Chang [1823 4545]: "There Must Be Rules To Follow"]

[Summary] Last spring, Hsiachung production team of Liangkanchung brigade of Shangtushih commune in Houshan County, Anhwei Province, was in a straitjacket.
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This was partly due to disruptive efforts by the agents of the gang of four in that province and partly to the effects of natural disasters that struck the team.

"Under these circumstances, the 19 households of poor and lower-middle peasants in the team 'secretely' formulated a code of 18 rules, laying down specific provisions for the team's farm and sideline production, labor power, financial management and distribution control in pursuance of party policies. The code was endorsed by everyone concerned in the team."

By following these rules and over the past year, the team has raised its output by more than 20 percent, higher than that of any other production teams surrounding it. The people there are so happy that they say: "Just as the country has its laws, so our team should have its own rules."

We must establish rules and regulations of a socialist nature for factories, mines and rural people's communes. "Now that the 'gang of four' have been smashed, establishing such rules and regulations is something that ought to be done in the open. But why did this team have to go about it 'in secret?' While this had to do with the circumstances prevailing at the time, it also reflected a problem of general significance. The problem is that many fallacies the gang had spread on the question of rules and regulations have left their deep-rooted pernicious effects. Hence, to establish socialist rules and regulations it is essential to deeply criticize these preposterous views."

For instance, the gang advocated that "rules and regulations are useless." However, the experiences of Taching and Tachai and now those of Hsiachung production team show that socialist rules and regulations are not only not useless but are very useful to our revolution and construction cause. The antiparty clique itself had its own code of rigid rules for usurping party and state power.

"It can be expected that in this new year of grasping the key link to bring about great order across the land, comrades on all fronts and in all departments will devote their efforts to establishing their own rules and regulations. Rules and regulations that have existed in the past should also be supplemented or revised where appropriate."

The experiences of Hsiachung production team show us that by working in accordance with socialist rules and regulations, we shall be able to advance triumphantly.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES SELF-INTEREST FAVORITISM

HK270305Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Editor's postscript to NCNA report entitled "Don't Accept Gifts, Don't Attend Dinner Parties and Don't Show Favoritism; Act Strictly According to the Rules Without Consideration of Self-Interest"]

[Text] "The party and the people have entrusted us with the power to handle goods and materials. We should not forfeit principle and make private transactions with public property." The leader of the supply and marketing unit of Peking No 2 woolen mill made this request to all comrades of the unit. This request embodies the good character and fine style of strictly implementing the state policy of material management and acting strictly according to rules without consideration of self-interest.

In the past few years, the fine tradition and style of wholeheartedly serving the people had been seriously disrupted by the "gang of four." Some comrades were seriously influenced. For example, some comrades of the material management unit did not act according to the policy and rules of the party. [paragraph continues]

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They responded to every plea of their friends. Whenever relatives showed up, rules and regulations were put aside. After being feted and given presents, they would grant whatever demand was made of them. Some people sought personal gain out of transactions made in the name of the "cooperative" and "aid." Some people paved the way for speculation by dealing in low-priced goods and materials. All their actions damaged the state's unified planning, hindered the production of relevant enterprises, affected the people's daily needs and brought about a short supply in the market. The people were dissatisfied. It has been over a year since the "gang of four" were smashed. The situation has changed a lot. However, some people still say that "more alternatives would make things easier and fewer alternatives only make things more difficult." They stick to their old habits.

Whether it is for the benefit of the individual or a small collective, it is wrong to think and act in this way. Since one has violated the state policy and rules, the "alternatives" could be nothing but the capitalist alternatives and only aim to make it "easier" to achieve capitalism. Such alternatives would undermine the socialist economy and cause ruin.

Chairman Mao taught us that Communist Party members should not be lenient in regard to capitalism. Like the comrades of the supply and marketing unit of Peking No 2 woolen mill we must expose and criticize the "gang of four" in order to cut off all channels leading to capitalism and check all evil practices that might impair the interests of the country.

YOUTH URGED TO DO GOOD DEEDS DURING SPRING FESTIVAL

OW270638Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of Education, the office under the State Council in charge of educated youth work and the Central People's Broadcasting Station jointly issued a proposal recently calling on college, middle and primary school students and other young people to perform good deeds and foster fine customs and habits during their winter vacation and the spring festival.

The proposal notes that a profound change has taken place in the thinking of the young people through the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and more and more people are consciously serving the people well. The young people should be encouraged to learn from Lei Feng, the late outstanding fighter of the Liberation Army, perform good deeds and foster fine qualities. This is of importance to their growth.

The proposal stipulates: (1) Every youngster should perform a good deed for a people's commune, a factory, a school or his own unit during the spring festival and the winter vacation. (2) During the holidays, they should visit families of martyrs and servicemen, army units and school teachers and learn from outstanding people. (3) The educational departments, Communist Youth League organizations, Red Guard organizations of middle schools and Little Red Soldier organizations of primary schools should arrange discussions on books, reports, performances, scientific experiments and meetings with heroes and model workers.

The proposal asks the youngsters to record such service and send their reports to the broadcasting station.

SHANSI DAILY DEMOUNCES VIOLATIONS OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT

HK261745Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 20 Jan 78 p 2 HK

["Abridgement" of SHANSI DAILY 16 January short commentary: "Firmly Uphold the Solemnity of Party Discipline and State Law"]

[Text] The student enrollment committee of institutions of higher learning in Shansi notified the whole province of the illegal acts of Liu Tuo [0491 6995] and others who, disappointing the hopes of the party and the state, neglected their duties, violated regulations governing student enrollment, resorted to deceit, achieved their ends by hook or by crook, practiced favoritism and engaged in embezzlement. We hold that this notification is correct and good and will surely win the support of the revolutionary masses.

As we said before entrance examinations for institutions of higher learning took place last year, those who dare to sabotage enrollment work, practice favoritism and engage in embezzlement must be severely punished according to party discipline and state law. Some people thought that we were just making idle talk, so they made light of our warning. They were determined to go against party discipline and state law. And they did. But they are bound to be punished according to party discipline and state law. A saying goes that he who brings trouble on himself has only himself to blame.

Some comrades are reluctant to adapt their thinking to the changed conditions. They tell themselves: "When the 'gang of four' ran amuck and made trouble, all units were treated the same even if some were confused and all persons remained the same whether they had rendered meritorious service or made mistakes. They all ate the 'meal of peace.' At present, the situation is more or less the same." But they fail to see that the old rules are no longer applicable now that the "gang of four" has been smashed, now that the main roots of chaos have been eradicated and now that the archculprits violating party discipline and state law have been toppled. Party discipline and state law protect the people, the revolution and the socialist cause. They express in legislation the will of the revolutionary people and the authority of the proletariat. By toppling the "gang of four" we mean to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and style and to firmly uphold the solemnity of party discipline and state law. All those who defy party discipline and state law are bound to be punished. No one is excepted.

Someone may say: "This is unreasonable and too harsh!" We say that a few months have elapsed since the enrollment of students for institutions of higher learning started. We have repeatedly carried out propaganda. The overwhelming majority of comrades firmly support the new system governing student enrollment and entrance examinations. But a very small number of people disobey the party and the government. They willfully make mistakes and deliberately violate regulations. Without punishing them, it is impossible to check the evil practices, to restore revolutionary order and to protect public interests. Therefore, on the basis of doing ideological and political work well, it is completely necessary to punish those who flout law and discipline.

The student enrollment work involving physical examinations, political screening, preliminary consideration and final selection will start soon. It is also about time to commence doing the work on entrance examinations for students of institutes of higher learning for the next year. [paragraph continues]

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We hope that those comrades who have the rights and get the "access" but are unwilling to strictly observe party discipline and state law will learn a lesson from the mistakes committed by Liu Tuo and others and will not do anything foolish. We must rely on the masses to resolutely struggle against bad persons, who with bad deeds violate the new system of student enrollment.

Editor's Note Praises Shansi

HK261510Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 20 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Editor's Note to SHANSI DAILY report entitled "Violations in Enrollment Examinations Are Absolutely Not Allowed"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, the student enrollment committee of institutions of higher learning in Shansi Province seriously handled the illegal acts of deceit, favoritism and embezzlement perpetrated by Liu Tuo and others. It notified the whole province of this matter. This is a good way of handling such a matter. It thwarts evil practices, safeguards party discipline and state law, and wins the support of the masses.

At present, enrollment work of institutions of higher learning has entered the stage of preliminary screening and final selection. Leading cadres at all levels and the personnel responsible for enrollment work should exemplarily observe the regulations concerning student enrollment, adhere to principles and struggle against bad people and their bad deeds violating enrollment work. Student enrollment committees at all levels should promptly and seriously handle the matter as Shansi did as soon as they discover any violations in student enrollment and entrance examinations.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS SCIENTIST ON NUCLEAR POWERPLANT, SPACE

LD261610Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Peking, January 26 (TANJUG)--China is building nuclear power plants, the well-known Chinese physicist and deputy general secretary of the Academy of Sciences Chien San-chiang, told TANJUG's correspondent in Peking.

The Chinese physicist said that because of China's abundant water and mineral resources, the country's main orientation is towards building thermo and hydroelectric power plants. Nonetheless, nuclear fuelled plants are being planned, designed and built in China, he said.

Chien San-chiang did not specify the number of nuclear power plants planned or being built.

Asked whether China plans to put a manned space station into orbit, Chien San-chiang said that Chinese science is increasingly advancing in this field. He said that the first step was the launching of a satellite. The satellite has helped space research as well as the study of China's natural resources.

The Chinese scientist said that compared to the level of science in the world today, China is between ten and twenty years behind, varying from field to field. This gap was smaller in 1965, but it increased during the Cultural Revolution owing to the policy of, first, Lin Piao and then the "four member gang."

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The Chinese Academy of Sciences, one of the main centers of scientific thought, has 30 thousand employees at present, of which 23,000 scientists are working in 75 institutes. By an earlier decision of the top party and government organs, scientists in China have been allowed to spend five-sixths of their work time doing research work.

SHANGHAI SCIENTIST SETS EXAMPLE IN ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT

HK261500Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 21 Jan 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Learn This Branch of Science in the Organization and Management of Science and Technology"]

[Text] Today this paper published an account of the advanced deeds of Comrade Chin Shao-shu, former deputy secretary of the party committee of Shanghai Technical Physics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was a Red and expert worker in the organization and management of science and technology. Last November, though indisposed, he was transmitting the spirit of the National Conference on Natural Science Course Planning and the Shanghai municipal scientific and technical work conference to the institute when all of a sudden he had a cerebral hemorrhage and died while performing his duties. He was strong politically, forged ties with the masses, diligently dug into vocational studies, personally made academic reports at the institute and presented his ideas on the development of his own specialty. Comrades who had not made his acquaintance and did not know him would think that he was just an expert. The spirit of Comrade Chin Shao-shu is worthy of our emulation.

To modernize science and technology it is necessary to have modernized organization and management of science and technology, and this kind of organization and management is also a science. The responsibility of comrades working in organization and management is very heavy. In organizing everybody to scale the heights in the modernization of science and technology, they too must strive to scale the heights of modern organization and management of science and technology.

The overwhelming majority of those engaged in organization and management work are party members. In the past, Chairman Mao set a rule for our party: Whatever you do, you must learn. Whenever we were faced with a new work task, Chairman Mao would give us a new study task.

During the great revolutionary period, Chairman Mao personally ran the Peasant Movement Institute.

During the agrarian revolution and the war of resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao personally summed up the experience of the armed struggle and called on our whole party to study military matters.

During the war of resistance against Japan and in the great production movement, Chairman Mao called on everybody to study industry, economy and technology. Chairman Mao said: If our party members are not concerned with industry and economy and are unable to recognize what is useful work, or know absolutely nothing and can do nothing about these things but can only do a kind of abstract "revolutionary work," such revolutionaries are completely worthless. We should oppose these kind of armchair politicians and learn various technical knowledge to achieve China's industrialization.

On the eve of national liberation, Chairman Mao told us that we must learn the things we do not know and must not pretend to be knowledgeable about things we know nothing about, but must respectfully and unassumingly learn from all those who are experts.

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During socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Mao again called on us to study Marxism-Leninism, natural sciences and technical sciences and to delve into the study of socialist construction and atomic energy. In 1958, Chairman Mao also proposed to everyone at a conference the holding of a meeting of cadres to discuss what ability we still had apart from fighting battles and carrying out land reform. He told everybody to be Red and expert, to study hard and to fulfill the task of the great technical revolution entrusted to us by history.

To be Red and expert, to have a firm and correct political orientation and to genuinely dig into vocational matters, these have been consistent demands made on us party members by Chairman Mao, and they are also a fine tradition of our party. This fine tradition was most seriously damaged by the "gang of four." In the struggle to criticize the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we definitely must restore this fine tradition and carry it forward. Our comrades working in the organization and management of science and technology must, with the correct political orientation, study the characteristics of scientific experimentation, delve into the laws governing scientific experimentation, clarify the relations between scientific experimentation, class struggle and the struggle for production and do a good job of organization and management.

The party Central Committee headed by wise and brilliant Chairman Hua has sounded the trumpet for the advance toward the four modernizations. We earnestly hope that after a few years there will be one or two leading cadres like Comrade Chin Shao-chu in every scientific research unit of the several thousand scientific research organs throughout the country from the county level upward. Then there certainly will be a change in the features of our scientific work.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS ON IMPROVING PUBLICATIONS

00262259Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently held a discussion meeting on natural science periodicals, and expressed the determination to produce good natural science publications and to develop science in our country.

Attending the discussion meeting were chief editors, deputy chief editors and editors of over 40 natural science periodicals put out by the Chinese Academy of Sciences including Liu Ta-kang, Wang Yu, Wu Hsueh-chou, Chang Su-cheng, Hu Kung-hsu, Chang Yu-che, Cheng Tso-hsin, Shen Chao-wen, Wang Chu-chi and other scientists and professors; responsible persons of units in charge of publications; and personnel in the publishing and printing field--a total of more than 120 people. Hu Ko-shih and other responsible persons of the Chinese Academy of Sciences attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

Those attending pointed out: Natural science publications are important stepping stones toward the development of science and technology, key links in the promotion of hard work and rapid progress in scientific research and vital instruments which can be used to discover and train talented people. Hua Lo-keng, Chen Ching-jun and other famous scientists of our country were all discovered and trained after their theses were published in academic publications. A great number of scientific research achievements were also publicized at home and abroad through these publications.

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The attendants were of the opinion that natural science publications are forums where academic discussions and exchanges can be carried out according to dialectical materialism under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They believe that these publications and political publications have separate roles, and that publications like academic journals on natural science can be completely separated from political articles in newspapers. They were of the opinion that these publications should fully reflect the features of scientific and technical development in our country and play a role in raising the level of science and promoting the modernization of science and technology, and that in this way they will serve proletarian politics.

The attendants pointed out: Academic journals are professional academic publications that mainly carry basic theories on natural science. However, a few years ago, the "gang of four" confused the dialectical relationship between the popularization of science and the enhancement of science and obstinately said that "only publications that workers, peasants and soldiers can read and understand can serve workers, peasants and soldiers." They thus opposed the publishing of academic journals. In doing so, they were in fact negating the value of academic journals and basic scientific theories in a vain attempt to obstruct the development of science and technology.

After criticism, the attendants maintained that the publications on natural science should cover different subjects according to different targets and demands. Publications for popularizing science should directly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and must be well written. Academic journals should play a role in exchanging achievements in scientific research and enhancing scientific levels and must also be well written.

In accordance with the conscientious discussions of the attendants, plans were made to resume some publications, enhance the quality of existing publications, gradually issue new publications on more than 20 different academic topics and, at the same time, strive to shorten the intervals between issues so as to meet the needs of promoting hard work and rapid progress in scientific research.

EDITOR'S NOTE TO NOVELIST'S LETTER TO PEOPLE'S DAILY

OW260135Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes on page 3 a letter by Comrade (Chen Teng-ko), author of the novel "Wind and Thunder," in answer to readers' questions on his novel. PEOPLE'S DAILY also adds an Editor's Note to this letter.

The Editor's Note says: "Wind and Thunder," published at the end of 1964, reflects our country's movement toward agricultural cooperation. It played an active role and was a good influence on the movement of socialist education in the countryside. However, to fulfill their counterrevolutionary political need to usurp party and state power, Chen Po-ta, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and company, creating something out of nothing and turning black into white, said that "Wind and Thunder" had been dished out on the personal instructions of Liu Shao-chi. Renegade Chiang Ching even falsely charged that the author was a Kuomintang agent and mercilessly persecuted him.

PEOPLE'S DAILY, whose leadership had then been usurped by the gang, was a base for this gang of careerists and conspirators in frenziedly encircling and suppressing "Wind and Thunder." In July and August 1968, PEOPLE'S DAILY consecutively published the so-called "Critical Articles," which covered a total of 3 pages, to stigmatize "Wind and Thunder" as "a big antiparty poisonous weed."

A few years ago the gang of four falsely accused a responsible comrade of Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee for encouraging (Chen Teng-ko) to write "Wind and Thunder."

The facts smashed this slander a long time ago and the question concerning "Wind and Thunder" should have been settled. However, because the gang of four agents in Anhwei continued to brandish the butcher knife of the "Theory of the Dictatorship of the Sinister Line in Literature and Art," the false accusation against "Wind and Thunder" could not be redressed.

As the people have criticized the gang of four's agents in Anhwei, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, in accordance with Chairman Mao's line on literature and art, was implemented the relevant policy on literary and art works including "Wind and Thunder." Thus, this false verdict has been properly reversed.

The "Wind and Thunder" incident has made us realize that, while penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four's "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art," we must also resolutely reverse the false verdicts on revolutionary literary and art works deliberately dished out by the gang of four in an attempt to persecute the authors and fulfill their counterrevolutionary political needs.

BRIEFS

STUDENT SCIENTIFIC STUDY CORPS--Peking, Jan 21--More than 6,000 Peking Middle School students today formed a study corps to visit scientific institutes and colleges during the coming winter vacation. The corps will break up into hundreds of groups to visit some 50 scientific institutes and colleges with such disciplines as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, the earth sciences, electronic computers, semi-conductors, automation, aeronautics, machine building, architecture and railway engineering. At a ceremony today, Mao I-sheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and chairman of the Peking Municipal Scientific and Technical Association, declared that such visits would accelerate the training of a new generation of scientists and technicians to meet the needs of socialist construction. Pei Li-sheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, announced at the ceremony that the association had decided to establish a special department to popularize science and technology among school children and other youngsters. [Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

GENETICS IN SHEEP RAISING--Peking, Jan 15--Successes have been achieved in the transplantation of fertilized eggs from one ewe to another. As many as 11 lambs have been born in one year from the ova of one ewe. Under normal circumstances one ewe bears two lambs a year. This method is being developed by the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in order to breed fine strains. Artificial means are employed to stimulate a ewe of fine breed to discharge extra ova. Some of the fertilized eggs are removed from the productive track and placed into that of other ewes of ordinary breed. This accelerates the reproduction of fine breed animals. The experiment started in 1973, first on rabbits, then on ewes, all achieving satisfactory results. The same method was applied to cows in 1975. Results so far show fertilization rate of the ova to be about 90 percent and rate of embryonation of transplanted ova 40 to 70 percent. [Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW]

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WAN LI PRESIDES OVER ANHWEI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE SESSION

HK270610Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK

[Text] The first plenum of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held in Hefei on the evening of 15 January. Attending the plenum were: Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Comrades Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kung-yu, Cheng Kuang-hua, Yang Wei-ping, Ma Chang-yen, Chang Tso-yin, Hu Tan, Meng Chia-chin, Kuo Ti-hsiang and Li Chen-tung, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and members of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the plenum and delivered an important speech. He said: In today's plenum of the First Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, we should first remind ourselves that the power of this provincial Revolutionary Committee was given by the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of working people. We, the members of this provincial Revolutionary Committee, do not want to act as bureaucrats, but want to be good servants of the people. We want to wholeheartedly serve the people.

At present, we must resolutely implement wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country. We must also strive to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state and realize Chairman Mao's and Premier Chou's expectations. This is the common wish of the masses. Comrade Wan Li pointed out: We have been successful in the struggle against the gang of four. However, we must continue to do a good job of grasping this key link and carrying to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must uphold Chairman Mao's basic principle of three dos and don'ts, persist in the struggle, rule out leftists and rightist interference and resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress.

In his speech, Comrade Wan Li said: Members of the provincial Revolutionary Committee must conscientiously study and promote a good style. No matter how urgent and how busy our work may be, we must study energetically. If we do not study, we will fall behind. If we ourselves muddle along, we definitely cannot enlighten others. We must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and study Chairman Mao's brilliant works, including "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?". We must firmly build up the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and stamp out subjectivism and metaphysics. Only by firmly building up the correct ideological line can we promote the mass line of seeking truth from facts and promote the style of modesty and prudence, freedom from arrogance and impetuosity, and plain living and hard struggle. Our study must also be more extensive. We must study natural science and the professional knowledge of all trades and professions. We must learn in order to practice. The old, the middle-aged and the young must all take the lead in study and launch study emulation.

In conclusion, Comrade Wan Li said that the provincial Revolutionary Committee must resolutely implement the principle of democratic centralism and put into practice the system of division of labor and sharing of responsibility under the collective leadership. Under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee, the provincial Revolutionary Committee must do its work well.

The plenum also appointed Comrade Chu Nung president of the Anhwei Provincial Higher People's Court.

ANHWEI CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

HK270805Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 16 January, the Standing Committee of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee held its first session. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPFCC Committee, presided over the session.

"Attending the session were CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen Li Shih-nung, Chang Kai-fan, Huang Yen, Kuei Peng, Wei Chien-chang, Wu Yen-chiu, Peng Tsung-chu, Chien Chun-jui, Liu Ju-lin, Fang Shih-liang, Wang Chung, Wang Tse-nung, Fang Chi-kun, Chai Teng-pang and Sun Yu-chiao, as well as Standing Committee members.

"Li Fang-fu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, asked for sick leave.

"Through consultation, the session approved the work plan concerning (?basic-level departments) of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee and formed the Secretariat of the Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee. It also established three committees, namely, study, literary and historical materials and academic research, and the list of members of the three committees.

"The session also approved the list of the deputy secretaries general of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee."

Comrade Ku Cho-hsin delivered an important speech during the session. He issued directives on how the provincial CPPCC Committee should proceed in the period ahead. He hoped that all Standing Committee members would further activate the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee, maintain close contact with various patriotic democratic parties, various people's organizations and patriotic figures, mobilize all positive factors and make contributions to building our country into a powerful and modern socialist state.

ANHWEI PREFECTURE IMPLEMENTS RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

HK241520Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Suhsien Prefecture have seriously implemented the spirit of the conference held by the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee on rural work and studied, propagated, examined and implemented rural economic policies on a grand scale. Consequently, they have mobilized the cadres' and masses' activism for vigorously pursuing socialism and promoted winter production and other work.

The prefectural CCP Committee has held Standing Committee meetings, conferences of cadres at and above the level of department and bureau directors and party rallies. All county CCP committees in the prefecture have held Standing Committee meetings, rallies of three-level cadres or enlarged Standing Committee meetings. All communes have held conferences of cadres at and above the production team level or rallies that have been attended by 10,000 people, including representatives of communes. Some of the communes have held workers' rallies at water conservation worksites. All of them have actively and quickly conveyed to the masses the spirit of the conference held by the provincial CCP Committee, so as to make the party's policies known to all.

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"While implementing the spirit of the conference held by the provincial CCP Committee, all places have mobilized the masses to penetratingly expose and vehemently criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals in our province in pushing through the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They have come to clearly understand the serious damage caused by their sabotage of the party's rural economic policies. They have clearly distinguished right from wrong in line and heightened their ideological understanding.

"The cadres and masses in Su County cited five heinous crimes by the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals in our province in interfering with and sabotaging the party's rural economic policies: 1) They flourished the big club of so-called 'governing, restriction and suppression' to disorder the management of rural people's communes; 2) they fabricated incorrect figures and made false reports to disrupt relations among the state, the collectives and individuals; 3) under the pretext of criticizing capitalist tendencies, they restricted proper sideline production by commune households and cut away the necessary supplementary sources of the collective economy; 4) under the excuse of criticizing 'putting work points in command' and 'material incentives,' they abolished the principles of assessing and recording workpoints and of 'to each according to his work' and the necessary system of reward and penalty; and 5) they carried out 'egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools, funds, etc.' and increased unproductive expenditures so that the income of commune members decreased.

"The cadres and masses have criticized the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals in Anhwei. They have corrected right and wrong in line, ideology, theory and policy which were disordered by them."

Since the Suhsien Prefecture has seriously implemented the spirit of the conference held by the provincial CCP Committee on rural work and implemented the party's rural economic policies, the prefecture has stepped up the mass movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties everywhere. All counties have sent a large number of people to communes and brigades to propagate and implement the party's policies and to do a good job of yearend distribution. According to incomplete statistics of 5 counties--Lingpi, Ssu, Wuho, Kuchan and Huaiyuan--822 cadres have been sent to communes and brigades for such work.

NANKING PLA UNITS MARK HARD-BONE 6TH COMPANY'S ANNIVERSARY

OW262243Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The PLA unit that includes the Hard-Bone 6th Company held a formal meeting on the morning of 23 January to warmly celebrate the writing of an inscription by the wise leader and commander Chairman Hua for the Hard-Bone 6th Company Exhibition Hall and to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the bestowing of the title "Hard-bone 6th Company."

On the anniversary wise leader Chairman Hua wrote in his own handwriting the words "Hard-Bone 6th Company Exhibition Hall." The members of this company were overjoyed on hearing this. For the past few days, various celebrations and other activities have been held, including the publication of special bulletins, poems, and discussion meetings.

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Looking at the characters "Hard-Bone 6th Company Exhibition Hall" written by Chairman Hua, cadres and fighters of the company were very excited. They recalled how in the past year, under the solicitude of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, their company held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, earnestly acted in the spirit of the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for their company, thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four, underwent rigorous training and met strict requirements, and fully accomplished all assigned tasks, thereby enabling the company to make new achievements in revolutionization and modernization. Now, in the spring of this important year for achieving conspicuous success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well, Chairman Hua again offered his calligraphy for the Hard-Bone 6th Company. This again reflects Chairman Hua's cordial concern and ardent expectations. This provides the Hard-Bone 6th Company with tremendous encouragement and strength. All commanders and fighters of the Hard-Bone 6th Company attended the 23 January meeting with warm feelings.

In attendance were Tu Ping, political commissar of the Nanking PLA units; (Teng Yueh), deputy commander of the Nanking PLA units; Chen Tso-lin, secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Tsu-shih, Standing Committee member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Hangchow Municipal CCP Committee; and (Yu Chuan), (Li Kuang-chao) and (Yueh Te-kan), leading personalities in the PLA unit to which the Hard-Bone 6th Company belongs. (Chang Kuo-shih), political commissar of the heroic Sea Regiment of the Canton PLA units, was present by invitation. Also in attendance were leaders of all units under the Nanking PLA units, responsible persons of the Chekiang Provincial Military District Command and representatives of the Hard-Bone 6th Company's parent unit. The total attendance was over 1,100.

The meeting began with the magnificent song "The East Is Red." When Commissar Tu Ping and Deputy Commander (Teng Yueh) presented Chairman Hua's calligraphy to Hard-Bone 6th Company Commander Chang Chien-kuo and Political Instructor (Pao Chang-Hsi), the meeting reverberated with applause, fully demonstrating the highest esteem and profound love for wise leader and commander Chairman Hua.

Tu Ping, political commissar of the Nanking PLA units, spoke at the meeting. He said: Chairman Hua's writing of the characters "Hard-Bone 6th Company Exhibition Hall" is a major and auspicious event in the political life of the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the entire PLA. It will be a tremendous impetus to the mass movement to learn from the Hard-Bone 6th Company throughout the PLA, to grasping the key link in running the country well, to preparing to fight and to speeding up the PLA's revolutionization and modernization.

Commissar Tu Ping said: In the coming year, all commanders and fighters of the Nanking PLA units must persist in taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, firmly grasp the key link in army building, that is, "it is necessary to consolidate the army" and "prepare for fighting," and, using Chairman Hua's handwritten message for the Hard-Bone 6th Company Exhibition Hall as a powerful motivating force, greatly enhance our fighting capability, quicken our revolutionization and modernization and fully accomplish the various fighting tasks assigned us by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission to grasp the key link in running the army well and preparing ourselves for fighting.

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During the meeting, Chen Tso-lin, secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, said: The Hard-Bone 6th Company is the example to be followed by the whole army and the whole country. It is stationed in Chekiang and, therefore, the people of Chekiang have the greatest advantage in learning from it. We must make further efforts to unfold the mass movement to learn from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and from Comrade Lei Feng, do all of our work in Chekiang well and contribute to achieving conspicuous achievements within 3 years and realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century.

Chang Chien-kuo, commander of the Hard-Bone 6th Company, said that it is necessary to step up his company's revolutionization and modernization with greater drive and at a greater speed.

Others who spoke during the meeting were (Yu Chuan), leader of the Hard-Bone 6th Company's Exhibition Hall. On the wooden tablet above the main gate of the exhibition hall are the glittering characters "Hard-Bone 6th Company Exhibition Hall" written by Chairman Hua. After Commissar Tu Ping cut the ribbon, leading persons and representatives attending the meeting toured the exhibition hall.

FUKIEN COUNTY ACHIEVES STABILITY IN PRODUCTION TEAM LEADERS

HK231605Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hsiapu County CCP Committee has resolutely cleared away the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and vigorously supported, fervently helped and actively cultivated basic-level rural cadres. The committee has thus achieved relative stability among the production team leaders and created conditions for building a Tachai-type county and achieving rapid development of agricultural production."

In 1975, the county CCP Committee held investigations in (Yacheng) and (Hsinan) communes, and profoundly felt: "There are many advantages in having relative stability among the production team leaders. This is beneficial for them so they can familiarize themselves with the situation and make long-term plans, cultivate cadres and make the socialist revolution and production successful. Hence, whether or not we can do a good job of selecting, cultivating and employing production team leaders is a major issue related to whether the collective economy can be consolidated and developed and the dictatorship of the proletariat implemented down to the basic levels." The county CCP Committee therefore adopted measures for maintaining relative stability among the production team leaders.

"During the period when the four pests were running rampant, their confidant in Fukien shouted there are capitalist roaders in the provincial authorities, prefectures, counties, communes, brigades as well as production teams, with the result that the basic-level cadres felt endangered. At this grave juncture, the county CCP Committee took a firm and clear-cut stand and issued a timely three-point decision forbidding people to drag out and struggle against brigade and production team cadres, to dismiss production team leaders at will and to check up on 'turning the corner' at all levels. The committee promulgated this throughout the county, effectively protecting the basic-level cadres."

After the gang of four was smashed, the county CCP Committee held study courses and criticism meetings and organized and guided the basic-level cadres to criticize the line and crimes of the gang of four and wash away their pernicious influence. The county CCP Committee has also persisted in providing effective political support for the production team leaders.

"(Wang Te-ang), leader of the (Nanerh) production team of (Hsinan) Commune, is a good production team leader who dares to grasp and manage work and takes the lead in pursuing socialism. However, a few people with grave capitalist tendencies held that he exercised too tight a restriction and control. They drew up an eight-point list of charges against him and brought it to the county authorities. The county CCP Committee organized the commune party committee and brigade party branch to investigate this. These committees affirmed that (Wang Te-ang) was correct in taking the lead in following the socialist road, severely criticized certain people who had deliberately stirred up trouble and also educated the other peasants."

The Hsiapu County CCP Committee has also paid attention to commending good production team leaders who take the lead in following the socialist road and wholeheartedly shoulder heavy burdens for the revolution. When a production team leader is appointed to his post, a rally is held. When one sacrifices himself in the line of duty or dies of illness, the commune party committee sends people to attend the memorial service to commend his revolutionary spirit and record. The work of cultivating party members among the production team leaders is also good.

KIANGSI METALLURGICAL FRONT HAILS HUA INSCRIPTION

HK261320Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 23 January, the Kiangsi Metallurgical Bureau and cadres, workers and technicians of metallurgical enterprises in Nanchang, some 1,300 people altogether, held a rally in the hall of the party school of the provincial CCP Committee. The rally was held to fervently hail the awarding of the manuscript of Chairman Mao's notes on the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and of Chairman Hua's inscription for the National Conference on Learning from Taching in the Metallurgical Industry. When the manuscript of Chairman Mao's notes and the duplicate of Chairman Hua's inscription appeared at the rally, thunderous applause filled the hall.

After the rally ended, the participants reported the good news and forwarded their letter of resolve to the provincial CCP Committee. Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; (Wang Chao-jung), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee; (Chu Lai-hsu), director of the Political Department of the Industry and Communications Office of the Provincial CCP Committee; (Wang Tien-yu), deputy director of the General Office of the provincial CCP Committee; and cadres of the provincial CCP Committee welcomed them at the door of the office building of the provincial CCP Committee.

The rally was attended by (Wang Chao-jung), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee; (Wang Shih-hsien), [title indistinct]; and responsible comrades of the provincial Construction Bureau, provincial Coal Bureau, provincial Geological Bureau and the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee.

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(Wang Chao-jung), who spoke at the rally, said: "The manuscript of Chairman Mao's notes on the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and Chairman Hua's inscription for the National Conference on Learning from Taching in the Metallurgical Industry are very important for developing the metallurgical industry quickly and at a high level in order to change the backwardness of our country's economy as quickly as possible and step up realization of the four modernizations." He pointed out that in 1977 the metallurgical staff and workers overcame many difficulties and took only three quarters to overfulfill the year's production quota.

(Wang Chao-jung) said: "The tasks shouldered by the staff and workers on the metallurgical front are very glorious and arduous. To accomplish the tasks for this year and to develop the metallurgical industry quickly, our province must grasp the key link, and tap potentials and work hard. In grasping the key link, we must give free rein to the masses, fight the third battle of fully exposing and criticizing the gang of four, thoroughly criticize the true ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and eliminate the remnants of their poison and influence. In connection with reality, we must especially and penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the metallurgical industry and in opposing its speediest development. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in opposing and tampering with Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on the development of the metallurgical industry. Thus, we can clearly distinguish right from wrong in line, clearly draw policy lines, fully mobilize the activism of the powerful army on the metallurgical front, tap production potentials and win victory through quick development.

"At present, because of incomplete equipment in the metallurgical industry and insufficient raw materials and (?electrical power) in our province, production capacity has not been brought into full play and consumption in production is very high. The potentials in this are very great. We must work hard to reduce consumption and to create a high-level of development this year. We must practice economy and guarantee production. We must tap potentials and develop quickly."

(Ting Jui-tsao), director of the provincial Metallurgical Bureau, also spoke at the rally. Other speakers at the rally included (Hsiung Chao-hua), a worker at the Nanchang iron and steel plant and a provincial model worker; and (Ting Jung-chia), a worker at the Nanchang Nonferrous Metal Design Institute.

NAMELISTS FOR SHANGHAI REVOLUTIONARY, CPPCC COMMITTEES BROADCAST

Revolutionary Committee Namelist

OW240404Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[List of Chairman, vice chairmen and members of Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee elected by first session of Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held from 25 to 30 December 1977]

[Text] Chairman: Su Chen-hua.

First Vice Chairman: Ni Chih-fu.

Second Vice Chairman: Peng Chung.

Vice Chairmen: Chou Chun-lin; Lin Hu-chia; Yen Yu-min; Wang I-ping; Han Che-i; Chen Chin-hua; Gao Hsing-chih; Yang Fu-chen, female; Wang Chien; Yang Hsi-kuang; Yang Kai.

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Members, in surname stroke order: (Chin Cheng-kuo); (Wan Hui); (Yu I), female; (Yu Yung-shih); (Kan Fu-chi); (Ma Pei-hai); (Ma Hsiu-ying), female; (Fang Yang); (Fang Ching), female; (Wei Ming); (Chu Wen-i); (Wang Liang-pei); (Wang Kuo-liang); (Wang Hsieh-chou); (Wang Ling-ho); (Wang Hung-chen), female; (Wang Ching-su), female; (Wang Chuan-sheng); (Mao Ho-fang); (Mao Pei-lei), female; (Teng Pei-hsin); (Lu Yu-tao); Kuan Chien, female; (Liu Feng), female; Liu Pai-tao; (Liu Liang-mo); (Liu Ching-chi); (Hsu Yen); (Hsu Fu-lo); (Hsu Hsueh-yen); (Chu Cheng-hua); (Chu Chien-erh); (Sun Yu-fu); (Sun Chia-no); (Hou I-tsai); (Chao Lin); (Yu Lin); (Yu Jen-fu); (Tu Chuan); (Tu Shu-ku); (Yang Chih-chin); (Yang Shih-fa); (Yang Hsin-pei); (Yang Wen-wei); (Yang Chao-hsiung); (Yang Chen-han); (Yang Hui-chieh), female; (Li Wen-lan), female; (Li Tuan-lu); (Li Hsieh-kuang); Li Pao-chi; (Li Chia-chi); Li Wei-chung; (Li Chu-wen); (Li Chih-pu); (Wang Chia-teng); (Wang Ming-kang); (Wang Ching-chung); (Shen Jen-jung); (Shen Jen-ying), female; (Chen Chieh); (Chen Ta-tung); (Chen Yao-kuang); (Lu Chin-shan); (Lu Mu-yun); (Lu Chia-chu); (Chin Yuan-hsi); (Chin Hao-kuang); (Ho Yung-hsiang); (Sung Lin-feng); Su Pu-ching; Wu Jo-an, female; (Wu Hsueh-chin), female; (Chang Yeh), female; (Chang Yu); (Chang Hsi-lien), female; (Chang Chu-chien); (Chang Tzu-jan); (Chang Hsien-chung); (Chang Hui-fa); (Yen Yun); (Yen Hao-chin); (Chuang Ying), female; (Meng Po); (Lo Chung-jo); (Fan Ling-ti), female; (Chou Han-hui); Chou Ku-cheng; (Chou Hui-hsin), female; (Chou Ting-hsin); (Chiang Yu-chien); (Hsi Ta-ken); (Yu Shan-jung); (Hu Pei-jan); (Chao Chih-ming); Chao Tsu-kang; (Kuo Liang); (Chia Chin); (Yin Hung); (Kao Yang); (Kao Hua-chieh); (Kuei Li-feng); (Tang Hsueh-yu); (Yu Tien-hung); (Kang Chuang); (Kang Yeh-ti), female; (Tsao Wen-ying), female; (Tsao Kuang-jen); (Tsao Yen-feng), female; (Huang Yu-pang); (Huang Chih-hsin); (Fu Yuan-ching); (Lu Chi-hua); (Pei Hsien-pai); (Yen Ming); (Tai Mao-tsai).

CPPCC Committee Namelist

OW240442Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[List of chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee elected by first session of Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held from 25 to 27 December 1977]

[Text] Chairman: Peng Chung.

Vice Chairmen: Chao Hsing-chih; Chang Cheng-tung; Liang Kuo-pin; Su Pu-ching; Pa Chin; Li Kan-cheng; Chao Tsu-kang; Huang Chih-po; Peng Te-pei; Liu Ching-chi; Wu Jo-an, female; Wang Chih-chung; Chou Ku-cheng; Lu Yu-tao.

Secretary General: Wu Jo-yen.

Members, in surname stroke order: (Ma Jen-ping); (Tuan Chin-liang); (Wang Tao); (Wang Wei); Wang Tan-feng, female; (Wang Yung-fang); (Wang Kuan-chang); (Wang Chi-meng); (Wang Kuei-ken); (Wang Chien-shih); (Wang Chien-ting); (Tang Hsi-ming); (Yeh Chin-ming); (Sun Pao-wen); (Tiao Chi); (Sun Li-yu); (Sun Keng-tuo); (Kuan Tzu-kan); (Hsu Wen-ssu); (Liu Hsiao-jen); Tang Ti-yun, female; (Chu Tao-nan); (Li Kuang); (Li Heng); (Li Tzu-kuang); (Li Shih-chuang); Li Hsueh-hai; (Li Chih-cheng); (Li Jui-fu); (Li Hung-shou); (Li Chu-tsai); (Lu I); (Wu Chien); (Su Chih-liang); (Su Chao-hung); (Su Chih-chao); (Su Ting-ming); (Yang Hsin); (Yang Jen-sheng); (Yang Ping-lan); (Yang Kuang-chih); (Yang Shih-jen); (Yang Tsui-ting), female; (Yang Chuan-wu); (Chang Chi); (Chang Wen-tao); (Chang Hui-wen); (Chang Chia-shu); (Chang Ching-jen); (Chang Yao-hui); (Shu Shih-cheng); (Shou Chi-wen); (Chen I-cheng); (Chen Chuan-hsi); Chen Ming-shan; (Shen Chia-lin); (Shen Shan-chiung); (Shen Te-tzu); (Chi Ting-hsiang); (Chu Te-lung); (Hang Wei); (Lin Tien-lieh); Lin Chao-chi; Lin Te-ming; Chou Tung-ching; (Chou Chung-hsiang); (Mao Kuei-fang), female; (Lo Chun-chi); Lo Kuan-tung; Cheng Chun-pei; (Ti Mu-ching); (Hu Lu-ting); (Hung Tso-yao); (Hung Nien-tsu); (Yao Kuo-tung); (Yao Hui-chuan); (Jung Tu-shan); (Chao Chien-chu); (Chao Wei-liang); (Chao Chao-kao); (Chung Wang-yang); (Tang Yun); (Yin Tzu-wen); (Hsu I-fang);

(Hsu Kuo-mao); (Ku Ting-lung); (Chao I-ping); (Kuo Hsiu-chen), female; (Kao I-sheng); (Tuan Shui-shan); (Chang Wen-chi); Huang Tsung-ying, female; (Huang Ming-hsin); (Tsao Hsun-ting), female; (Tung Ta-chun); (Tung Fang-chung); (Tung Chun-fang); (Han Yang-shan); (Hsieh Kuang-hua); (Wen Yang-chun); (Fu Chuan-hsiang), female; (Chiang Hsueh-mo); (Lan Ying); (Chin Jen-chiu); (Yu Pu-fan); (Hsiung Ta-ti); (Tsai Tung-yuan); (Tsai Cheng-hsin); (Tsai Tsui-ang), female; (Tan Shu-chen); (Chi Chi-sheng); (Hsueh Chai-shu); (Huo Hsi-hsiang); (Wei Ming).

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG AFFORESTATION--Chekiang has made achievements in promoting afforestation. As of the end of 1977, 600,000 mou of land had been leveled and over 1 million mou of hilly land reclaimed for afforestation. In Yungchia County, 100,000 mou of hilly land has been improved for tree planting. In Kaihua County, 184,000 mou of land has been made available for afforestation. Chunan County has so far reclaimed 105,000 mou of hilly land for tree planting. In Wuhsing County, 30,000 people have been mobilized to level land and dig ditches; so far, work on 21,000 mou of land has been completed. At present, there are nearly 600 forest farms run by communes and brigades in the province. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW]

NANKING PLA ACTIVITIES--Commanders and fighters of the Nanking PLA units have widely promoted support-government and cherish-people activities. Many leading cadres at and above the regimental level have led other cadres and fighters to join the masses in neighboring communes, factories, mines and schools in studying Volume V of "The Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and in criticizing and exposing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes. Since last year, the Nanking PLA units have sent out some 43,000 PLA members to do propaganda work in various local units. Last year, in support of local production, the Nanking PLA units provided 1.43 million workdays to support agricultural production and 196,000 workdays to support industrial production. They helped build or repair 15,700 mou of farmland and repaired 36,900 farm machines and implements for the local communes and brigades. In addition, the Nanking PLA units helped local units train 3.49 million militiamen. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW]

SHANGHAI METALLURGY--On 13 January, the metallurgical departments in Shanghai held a rally to mark Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry. The rally began with (Lu Tieh-fu), deputy secretary of the municipal Metallurgical Industry Bureau party committee, reading Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription. The metallurgical workers regard Chairman Hua's inscription as an important event in the history of the development of metallurgical industry and an order to promote all-round progress in the metallurgical industry. From 1 to 10 January this year, Shanghai's daily steel output averaged 13,753 tons, yielding a constantly high and stable production. (Chen Ta-tung), secretary of the Shanghai Metallurgical Industry Bureau party committee, spoke at the meeting. He praised Chairman Hua and pledged to make big and fast progress in production. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

PROMOTION OF PRODUCTION, CRITICISM OF GANG CONTINUES IN HUPEH

In Lotien County

HK261300Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Party organizations at all levels in Lotien County, which had a comprehensive increase in the production of grain, cotton, edible oil and pigs, have mobilized the masses to vigorously fight the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. They have dealt blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and at the attacks of the capitalist forces and consolidated and developed the excellent situation of making preliminary achievements in grasping the key link in running the country.

In December last year, the Lotien County CCP Committee held a rally attended by 15,000 county, commune, brigade and production team cadres and representatives of peasants to further arm the backbone elements to organize a mighty revolutionary contingent and deepen the struggle to criticize one thing and deal blows at two things. The county has widely unfolded activities to "investigate five things and criticize five things." They are: "Investigate the sabotage activities of the class enemies and the counter-revolutionary political program of the gang of four and their reactionary fallacies of 'a new transformation in class relationships;' investigate manifestations of the capitalist force and criticize the fallacies of the gang of four in slandering criticism of capitalism as 'the big capitalists criticizing the small capitalists' and 'pointing the spearhead downwards and rectifying the masses;' investigate problems existing in business administration in factories and other enterprises and in communes and brigades in the countryside and criticize the fallacies of the gang of four in babbling "rectification means restoration' and implementing reasonable systems of rules and regulations as 'control, restriction and suppression;' investigate the situation of carrying out the distribution policy in the countryside and criticize the fallacies of the gang of four in attacking 'to each according to his work' as 'material incentive' and 'enlarging bourgeois rights;' and investigate the reason for the low speed in the development of agriculture and criticize the reactionary fallacies of the gang of four in opposing learning from Tachai in agriculture and slandering developing socialism in a big way as "the theory of the productive forces."

"In order to do a still better job of mobilizing the masses to unfold 'criticizing one thing and dealing blows at two things,' the Lotien County CCP Committee has sent work groups to some key units. Various communes, brigades and commune organs have generally set up special groups for clearing up financial matters. They have integrated the cities and the countryside, internally and externally, above and below, and they have cooperated and struggled together, allowing the movement to develop in a rip-roaring and soundly based manner.

"In the movement to 'criticize one thing and deal blows at two things,' party organizations at all levels in Lotien County have seriously carried out the party's policies and strictly distinguished between and correctly handled two different kinds of contradictions. They have resolutely isolated and dealt blows at a small handful of class enemies who committed sabotage activities and criminal elements who vigorously pursued capitalism and put the emphasis on criticism and education on those cadres and masses who had capitalist ideas and committed some mistakes."

At present, 53 of the 171 farmland capital construction projects in the county have been fundamentally completed and most of the over-wintering crops have been weeded and spread with manure. Many communes and brigades have also vigorously conducted afforestation on the barren mountains.

In Mienyang County

HK261345Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the party committee of (Hanchiang) commune in Mienyang County has grasped the movement to criticize one thing and hit at two and the Tachai movement as a unified movement, hit hard at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of capitalist forces and brought about big improvements. The commune has recovered over 1,000 laborers who had drifted away, completed its winter farmland capital construction task and whipped up an upsurge in winter production.

This commune is located near the county town, and conditions for developing production there are rather good. However, in the past few years, production could not progress because of the gang of four's sabotage. After the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four unfolded, the county CCP Committee's principal responsible comrades led a work team consisting of 285 office cadres to the commune to launch the movement to criticize one thing and hit at two. The whole commune unfolded the "three publicities" in a big way in the course of this movement.

Previously, members of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network usurped the leadership of (Shatsui) brigade and did a lot of bad things. As soon as the "three big publicities" began, the poor and lower-middle peasants rose to expose and denounce their crimes and lift the lid off the class struggle. Bad people and events were all revealed.

In carrying out the movement, the work team made unified arrangements for the movement in the town and the rural areas. A responsible person of the commune supply and marketing cooperative had acted corruptly and violated laws and discipline. "Back in 1975 many of the masses exposed his crimes, and upper level organs also sent people to investigate. However, since the people and events involved in his problems were not exposed, far from investigating his problem, they were actually refuted by this person, who babbled, 'rectification is restoration, and it means bad people punishing good people'. After the movement to criticize one thing and hit at two unfolded, the county CCP Committee and the work team clearly pointed out that investigations must be carried out in all places affected by this problem, and that all persons involved must be tracked down, not resting until the problem was completely investigated. They finally dragged out this corrupt and degenerate bad person who had violated laws and discipline."

In the past, outflow of laborers was rather serious at this commune. In the movement to criticize one thing and hit at two, the work team has basically solved this problem by visiting factories and enterprises where there was serious extravagance and waste.

This commune has also carried out timely party rectification in the course of the movement to criticize one thing and hit at two. The secretary of the party branch of (Hungchi) brigade often went away to make small financial gains, and capitalist trends on this brigade were serious. During party rectification, the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized him as "shouting about pursuing socialism while actually pursuing capitalism," "relying on state loans to till the land and going-it-alone in sideline occupations to make money," and "uttering empty talk about learning from Tachai for 10 years." At the meeting, he confessed to his errors and pledged to take the lead in following the socialist road.

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The commune party committee and work team have paid attention to carrying out party policies and correctly distinguished and handled the two different kinds of contradiction. "First, they paid attention to dealing with people in a discriminating way and dealt steady, accurate and hard blows at a handful of class enemies and new and old bourgeois elements who have carried out serious sabotage. In dealing with the 'four-category elements,' they have discriminated between those which have observed the law and those which have not, and between those which have carried out ordinary sabotage and those who have done serious sabotage. As for people engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation, they have discriminated between fortuitous and habitual criminals. They have also discriminated between sons and daughters of landlords and rich peasants who have behaved well and those who have maintained their reactionary stand."

EXAMINATION OF CADRE PROBLEMS REPORTED IN KWANGSI PREFECTURE

OW200022Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0339 GMT 19 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 19 Jan--According to a PEOPLE'S DAILY report, while deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Praise Prefectural CCP Committee in Kwangsi has conscientiously settled problems related to the examination of cadres left unresolved since the Great Cultural Revolution in an effort to clear up all pending cases and further implement the party's cadre policy.

As early as the fall of 1975, the Praise Prefectural CCP Committee started to settle pending problems related to the examination of cadres. More efforts were devoted to this work after the "gang of four" was shattered with one blow by the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua. From October 1975 to May 1977, all 2,361 cases pending in this prefecture since the Great Cultural Revolution were re-examined and settled.

In handling the pending problems on the examination of cadres, the Praise Prefectural CCP Committee followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enhanced their understanding of various problems and expelled the interference from the "gang of four." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating the leaders with the masses, the prefectural CCP Committee mobilized the masses and relied on them to settle cases. At the same time, its secretaries personally assumed responsibility and went out to grasp typical examples.

A deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee in charge of this work drew up a work plan and put forward requirements to meet on the basis of his investigation and study of the actual situation. He personally made arrangements, checked and supervised work examined related materials, conducted investigation and study and analyzed cases. He also personally talked with those cadres being examined, did political and ideological work with them, and drafted final verdicts on their cases or revised their previous verdicts if necessary. He once went to Chinghsi County and examined 36 cases. He helped this county revise verdicts on some cases. A number of especially difficult cases were also settled with his assistance.

In handling pending problems related to the examination of cadres, the Praise Prefectural CCP Committee persisted in seeking truth from facts and correcting many mistakes. It did not overlook any individual with conclusive evidence of crimes against him, nor did it ignore any conclusion which conformed to facts. Erroneous and unfair verdicts were resolutely invalidated and new verdicts issued.

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In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "TURN NEGATIVE FACTORS INTO POSITIVE FACTORS IF AT ALL POSSIBLE," Paise Prefecture followed the principle of "harshness in criticism and leniency in treatment." Through reexamination, new verdicts were made on 978 cases. In doing this, the prefecture implemented the above principle, took a cautious attitude in dealing with people, sought truth from facts, tried to "win them over rather than brush them aside," narrowed the target of attack, and helped more people by educating them.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY STRESSES WORK WITH OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK261330Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The news about convening the preparatory meeting of the national conference on the work on Overseas Chinese has stimulated a great response in Taishan County. In the past few days party organizations at all levels, cadres responsible for work on Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese in the county have all held forums to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging the work on Overseas Chinese.

"Taishan County is famous for Overseas Chinese. In the past few years, the work on Overseas Chinese was seriously sabotaged by Lin Piao and the gang of four. In 1970 Lin Piao and his clique dished up the 'six provisions of handling cadres with overseas relationships' in Kwangtung. They proposed: 'For all those cadres who have connections in Hong Kong, Macao or overseas, no matter what the occupations of their relatives, if they still maintain political or economic relationships despite education, they will be strictly handled.'

"With the serious interference of Lin Piao and the gang of four, Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese were discriminated against. They were smeared and blows were dealt at them. Many cadres, staff and workers who have overseas connections were forced to sever their connections with their relatives overseas. The organs for the work on Overseas Chinese in the county were smashed and paralyzed."

In the past few days Overseas Chinese travel service agencies, banks and other units in Taishan County have all held forums and criticism meetings to study Comrade Liao Cheng-chih's article and the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial "We Must Attach Importance to the Work on Overseas Chinese" and to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging work on Overseas Chinese.

In exposing and criticizing, they pointed out: Overseas Chinese are our relatives, not our enemies. There are about 300,000 Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao connected with Taishan County. There are Overseas Chinese in some 70 countries and regions throughout the world."

People also pointed out: "Dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese are the motive force of revolution and not a reactionary social foundation. In the past 20 years or so following liberation, dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese have warmly loved the communist party, pursued the socialist road and played an important role in socialist revolution and construction."

According to investigations by (Tachiang) and (Tuanfen) communes, 98 percent of all the dependents of Overseas Chinese have participated in collective productive labor. Many of them have even become county, commune and brigade cadres.

"Dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese have struggled together with the people in the county, thus allowing a profound transformation to occur in the features of the county regarding Overseas Chinese. Agricultural and industrial production have ceaselessly developed. Before liberation, the county's grain production was sufficient for less than 6 months each year.

"In 1977, however, the county supplied 210 million catties of commodity grain to the state. Industry has developed out of nothing and 200 factories have been built. Facts have demonstrated that, just like the laboring people throughout China, most of the dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese are the motive force of revolution."

"On 7 January the (Taichiang) commune party Committee held a meeting of representatives of progressives attended by 250 dependents of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese. At the meeting the secretary of the commune party Committee reiterated the party's policy on work on Overseas Chinese. After the meeting the party committee further put on a sound basis the commune and brigade leadership organs on the work on Overseas Chinese."

NANFANG DAILY Editorial

HK261305Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY Editorial: "It is Essential To Do a Good Job of Work Concerning Overseas Chinese Affairs"--date not given]

[Summary] Our province is a well-known native place of Overseas Chinese, the big southern gate of our motherland and one of the main places through which Overseas Chinese, people of foreign nationalities and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots enter and leave. Doing a very good job of work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs is very important.

Since the founding of the country, under the earnest concern of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, our province has scored great achievements in work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. "Over the past years, Lin Biao and the gang of four frantically pushed through the counterrevolutionary revisionist line so that work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs in our province was seriously sabotaged. They totally negated the leading role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and erased achievements in work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs made during the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. They sabotaged the party's leadership over work concerning the Overseas Chinese affairs, disordered the class alignment, reversed enemies and comrades and cruelly persecuted Overseas Chinese dependents, returned Overseas Chinese and cadres engaged in Overseas Chinese affairs. They trampled on the party's Overseas Chinese policies, encroached on the legitimate rights and interests of Overseas Chinese, interfered with work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"We must especially point out that Lin Biao and that ilk dished up in our province a copy of the so-called six stipulations for handling cadres who had connections with Overseas Chinese. In the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao's and the gang of four's crimes in interfering with and sabotaging work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs in our province. We must grasp the typical anti-Marxist lesson by negative example and thoroughly criticize it. We must clearly distinguish right from wrong, restore order and eliminate their remnant poison."

"In accordance with the principle of overall planning and all-round arrangement, we must extend the same treatment to Overseas Chinese dependents, including relatives of people of foreign nationalities, and returned Overseas Chinese."

"We must especially reexamine people who were examined and persecuted because of their connections with Overseas Chinese. In accordance with the party's policies, we must arrive at correct conclusions as quickly as possible."

We must also conduct ideological education for Overseas Chinese dependents and returned Overseas Chinese so as to enable them to take an active part in socialist revolution and construction. We must run Overseas Chinese farms well.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

We must do a good job of receiving Overseas Chinese, Chinese of foreign nationalities, Taiwan compatriots and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who return to our country to visit their relatives or on tour. We must raise the quality of reception service. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs so that it can meet the requirements of the development of the current situation.

HAINAN DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RURAL POLICIES

HK260800Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts from 24 January HAINAN DAILY frontpage article jointly written by the party theorist group of (Wanli) commune in Chiungchung County and the theorist group of HAINAN DAILY: "We Must Strictly and Seriously Carry Out the Party's Rural Economic Policies"]

[Summary] A current, very important task in the campaign to mobilize the socialist activism of peasants and speed up agricultural development is the in-depth criticism of the crimes of the gang of four in frenziedly sabotaging the party's rural economic policies. It is necessary to seriously carry out this task. There is a very close connection between implementing this policy and mobilizing the activism of the peasants. In recent years, under the pretext of restricting bourgeois rights and eliminating the soil for generating capitalism, the gang of four deliberately sabotaged the party's rural economic policies and greatly harmed the activism of the masses, causing extremely serious consequences.

(Pochai) brigade of (Wanli) commune in Chiungchung County was formerly a provincial progressive unit in learning from Tachai. However, beginning in 1975 production declined each year. This was because the party's rural economic policies and management system were disrupted by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. After the gang of four were smashed, the party branch of the brigade reconsidered the question of implementing the 60 articles and got a good grasp on management, with the result that the activism of the peasants was mobilized afresh and prospects for a new leap forward appeared.

"In order to sabotage the party's specific policies, the gang of four camouflaged themselves as leftists and only allowed people to talk about the party's basic line, not about specific policies. Whoever talked about both was 'pursuing eclecticism.' Whoever spoke only about specific policies was 'failing to grasp the key link.' They even set the line and policies against each other, thus causing confusion and sabotaging the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"At present we must particularly criticize the erroneous idea that 'left is better than right' and seriously correct the policies disrupted by the gang of four." We must uphold the strictness of the party's policies and prohibit the idea of going our own way. We must resolutely oppose arbitrary changes in the party's policies, under any pretext.

"In order to attain their criminal aim of usurping party and state power, the gang of four sabotaged emotions for policies and arbitrarily changed the party's policies. Under this bad influence, the concept of the party's policies weakened among some of our comrades. They held that 'whatever the leadership says is policy.' In some places no respect was paid to the right of production teams to manage production and carry out distribution, and too many laborers on the production teams were arbitrarily transferred, thus increasing the burden on the production teams.

"In some places the socialist principle of 'distribution according to work' was criticized as 'revisionist' and 'material incentive,' with the result that the peasants could not increase their income from more labor. Some people indiscriminately restricted and meddled in the development of diversified economy and the proper domestic sideline occupations of peasants, not bothering to find out whether this hindered collective production or not.

"Volumes of facts reveal it is currently necessary to stress resolutely upholding the strictness and unified nature of the party's policies. No matter what we are doing, we must strictly take as our criteria the policies laid down by the party Central Committee's official documents and the specific regulations made by the provincial CCP Committee in accordance with the spirit of the policies of the party Central Committee. With a firm and clear-cut stand, we must immediately publicly announce the abolition of those 'indigenous policies.'

"In order to uphold the strictness and unified nature of the party's policies, we must properly solve the problem of accurately criticizing capitalism. In criticizing capitalism, we must first clearly distinguish between socialism and capitalism. All behavior which upholds the socialist system of public ownership and state plans and is compatible with the party's policies is correct and should not be criticized as 'capitalist.' All behavior which weakens and sabotages the socialist system of public ownership and state plans and violates the party's policies is capitalist and erroneous, and should be resolutely criticized. Speaking of the demarcation line between the great collective of the commune and small freedoms, whatever is allowed by the regulations in the 60 articles for the people's communes and the specific regulations drawn up by the provincial CCP Committee in accordance with the actual conditions in Kwangtung should not be criticized as capitalist."

We must resolutely act in accordance with the basic principles laid down by the 60 articles for the people's communes. The State Council's 1974 report on the north China agricultural conference, which Chairman Mao personally annotated "act accordingly," clearly pointed out: "The 60 articles' basic policies for the people's communes in the current stage are still in force, and we must carry them out in a thoroughgoing way." The gang of four, paying no heed to the current state of development of the productive forces, babbled that "the 60 articles are out of date and are no longer in force." Thus they attempted to confuse people's thinking. We must boldly and clearly proclaim to the peasants: "The policies and principles laid down by the 60 articles are by no means out of date and remain in force."

"In order to uphold the 60 articles, we must vigorously propagate the 60 articles and seriously implement them. Whether or not we can achieve this is an important hallmark of the strength or weakness of our concept of policies. In all places which can achieve this, policies are implemented and the peasant masses' socialist activism is very quickly mobilized. Beginning in December 1976, (Wanli) commune has put into effect the system of peasant holidays in accordance with the regulations of the 60 articles. The peasants are very happy about this and their enthusiasm for production is very high. Last year they collected and sold to the state 4,383 piculs of agricultural and sideline products, compared with 1,075 piculs in 1976.

"This shows the great power of the policies, and the effectiveness of the policies is demonstrated as soon as they are implemented. With regard to the erroneous actions of those who still do not follow the regulations of the 60 articles and prefer to violate the 60 articles, we absolutely cannot continue to adopt the attitude of not daring to do anything about what we know perfectly well is wrong and opening one eye and closing the other. We must dare to correct such attitudes decisively and rapidly.

"We presently have many specific tasks to do in implementing rural economic policies and doing a good job of management on the communes. We must clearly draw a demarcation line in policies which were disrupted by the gang of four, such as between taking grain as the keylink and insuring all-round development on the one hand and attaching much importance to cash and sideline occupations and little to grain and agriculture on the other, between actively developing commune and brigade enterprises and attaching much importance to industry and little to agriculture, between the proper domestic sideline occupations of peasants and spontaneous capitalist tendencies, between distribution according to work on the one hand and putting workpoints in command and material incentive on the other, between socialist management systems and bourgeois control, restriction and suppression, between respecting the production teams right of self-determination in production and bringing into play the superiority of communes in being larger and having a higher degree of public ownership, and so on. We must do this in our actual work. This requires that the comrades engaged in rural work become experts in seriously considering policies and understanding them. Secretaries must get going, personally stay at selected basic units, investigate and study, grasp typical examples, sum up experiences and get a thorough and good grasp of implementing policies and management work."

Chairman Mao has always advocated that we persist in material dialectics and oppose metaphysics and scholasticism, and demanded that we carry out analysis in everything. "Why is it that the rural economic policies are not implemented in some places? This is connected with the onesidedness and fondness for taking an over-simple view of things in the ideological methods of some comrades. They do not consult the masses when problems arise and substitute their own desires for the party's policies. They say left is better than right, or right is better than left, suddenly veer between left and right, and are fond of going to extremes. When they encounter specific problems, they neglect to carry out analysis, but instead make absolute affirmations or negations. In order to implement the party's policies, we must seriously improve leadership styles and ideological methods, learn how to use material dialectics to analyze and handle problems and apply the party's policies to mobilize the activism of the masses."

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG CONSTRUCTION WORK--In 1977, 25 of the 39 key construction projects begun by building and installation enterprises in Kwangtung were completed before the end of the year. These enterprises first concentrated on projects for supporting agriculture and on those concerning the national economy and the people's life. During the year they completed 12 construction and expansion projects involving chemical fertilizer plants, increasing the production capacity of urea by 110,000 tons and synthetic ammonia by 390,000 tons. Work on the oil-refining section of the Canton petrochemical plant, the No 1 zone of Huangpu harbor and the foundation work for the No 1 generator system at the Huangpu powerstation also progressed rapidly. The province's 59 state-owned building enterprises reversed their previous situation of running at a loss, as had been the case for the previous 10 years. They handed over nearly 2 million yuan in profits to the state during the year. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK]

KWEIYANG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WINTER CROP PROBLEMS

HK271230Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In the evening of 22 January the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference to strengthen tending fields of overwinter crops and to make a success of winter production. The conference called on party organizations at all levels and the masses of rural cadres and people to mobilize immediately, to strengthen tending fields of overwinter crops, to strive to combat various natural disasters and to reap a bumper harvest of summer grain and edible oil this year. The conference also called on the people to contribute to implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to achieving great success in 3 years and to accelerating agricultural development."

The conference first analyzed our province's overwinter crop production situation. Under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision, party committees at all levels throughout the province and the masses of rural cadres and people have conducted the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and tightly grasped last year's autumn sowing. They have cultivated many overwinter crops, including wheat and rapeseed.

Since the beginning of winter many places have strengthened field management. Most of the overwinter crops are growing well. They have laid a good foundation for reaping a bumper harvest of summer grain and edible oil this year.

"However, the development of tending overwinter crops is uneven. Leaders of some localities have not attached enough importance to the job and have not grasped it tightly. Thus, seedlings are not growing well. Particularly since last winter, temperatures in most parts of our province have been extremely high. The temperatures in December and January have been on the average 3 degrees higher than last year. This is the first time this has occurred in the 20 years or more since liberation. Because of the extremely high winter temperatures, some wheat which was sown too early has grown too fast and has had early jointing, some rapeseeds have flowered early and even podded. These are new problems facing the present production of overwinter crops. We must attach great importance to these problems.

"The conference held that in order to foster firm confidence in combating disasters and reaping a bumper harvest, we must do a good job of tending overwinter crop fields, taking precautions against cold weather, drought, insect pests, frost and hail as the main tasks. We must guarantee that we fulfill our province's production quotas for summer grain and edible oil this year."

We must foster firm confidence in combating disasters and reaping a bumper harvest. It is impossible to have no disasters. In the 20 years or more since Kweichow was liberated, we have had both big and small disasters every year. We must foster the thinking of men triumphing over the heaven. We must guarantee a bumper harvest irrespective of a big or small disaster.

"We must conduct a mass inspection, assessment, comparison and discussion of overwinter crops throughout the province and seriously sum up experiences in tending overwinter crop fields. We must discover discrepancies and adopt suitable measures. We must immediately whip up an upsurge in field management and take precautions against the cold weather, drought, insect pests and hail as the main tasks and try in every way to reap a bumper harvest of summer grain and edible oil."

Various localities must sum up effective local experiences in handling the rapeseeds that have been sown too early and flowered and podded early and the wheat seedlings that have grown too fast and jointed early. They must also promote experiences and adopt effective measures. It is necessary to strengthen tending wheat and rapeseeds irrespective of the categories of seedlings and strengthen cultivation and application of additional manure. We must create favorable conditions for the growth of wheat and rapeseeds.

All places must take early precautions against drought and combat drought well in advance. It is necessary to do a good job of storing water. We must organize the masses to combat drought immediately after we discover it.

We must also pay attention to preventing insect pests. At present wheat cultivation is being affected by powdery mildew, rust disease and cereal scab and the sowing of rapeseeds is affected by other diseases. We must do a good job of preventing insect pests.

"Frost and hail are affecting our province's overwinter crops. We must do a good job of preparations as early as possible. This year, we must vigorously fight a people's war of taking precautions against frost and hail. We must expand the results in combating frost and hail and lessen the losses caused by frost and hail disasters."

The conference noted: "We must make a success of cultivating winter potatoes and guarantee that we fulfill the sowing quota. By 21 January the province had cultivated 670,000 mou of winter potatoes, accounting for 15 percent of the plan. In the area south of Kweichow, 83 percent of the plan had been fulfilled. Some places have just started sowing and the development is very uneven. This is a good season for vigorously planting winter potatoes. We hope all places will concentrate forces on shock planting. The province has demanded that all places basically complete cultivation before spring festival. At the same time they must pay attention to quality.

"The conference demanded that all places mobilize the masses to vigorously fight a people's war of accumulating and manufacturing manure in winter. Insufficient manure is an outstanding contradiction of the present agricultural production. We must put in a lot of effort to solve the problem. Only in so doing can we guarantee the successful fulfillment of this year's agricultural production plan. We hope all places seriously check up on whether the present supply of fertilizer can meet the needs of this year's great increase in agricultural production, on whether the tasks, policies and measures for applying manure have been implemented and on whether the favorable opportunity of accumulating manure in winter has been grasped.

"It is essential to mobilize the masses to vigorously fight a people's war of accumulating and manufacturing manure. Statistics show that each mou of land throughout the province has available an average of 1,093 catties of fertilizer. This is far from the demand of the provincial party committee for 5,000 catties of manure per mou. We must attach a high degree of importance to this problem."

All places must continue to whip up an upsurge in mass accumulation of fertilizer this winter. Before the spring festival we must combine the patriotic health movement with the shock accumulation of manure. We must organize a professional force for accumulation of manure. We must organize those people who are not organized as quickly as possible to accumulate fertilizer all year round. All cities, towns, factories and mines must conduct activities to accumulate manure and support agriculture. Party committees at all levels of the province, prefectures and counties must get a good grasp on production of chemical fertilizers and produce more chemical fertilizers for agricultural production.

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PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CCP GROUP DISCLOSES GANG'S REVISIONIST LINE ON CADRES

NK270715Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts of article by the mass criticism group of the Organisation Department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee: "Differentiate Between Right and Wrong, Restore Order, Thoroughly Criticize the Crimes of the Gang of Four and Their Remnant Followers in Promoting the Revisionist Line on Cadres in This Province"]:

[Summary] "Since the launching of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four more than a year ago, it has been proved that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on cadres, most of the large number of revolutionary cadres in this province are good or comparatively good. They stood up to the protracted revolutionary struggle and were forged by the Great Cultural Revolution which raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and making great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

"The province is one of the areas which suffered serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. In doing a good job of fighting the third round of the battle to deeply expose and criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program, we must use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought as a powerful weapon to thoroughly criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the factional group led by Chu, Huang and Liu in promoting the revisionist line on cadres. We must correct the right and wrong in cadre line which were turned upside down by them, thoroughly eradicate the factional habits and ways of doing things inside organization departments and conscientiously implement party policy on cadres."

In light of the historic experiences in the proletarian revolution, Chairman Mao put forward the five requirements for fostering successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In order to usurp party and state power, the gang of four frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line on cadres and the criterion for cadres. The gang of four adopted the counterrevolutionary cadre line of appointing people on their factional background, thus replacing the proletarian cadre line of appointing people on their merit.

"The gang of four's remnant followers Chu, Huang and Liu and their followers in organization departments even publicly tampered with the requirements for joining the party and the political standards required of party members. They energetically promoted the revisionist cadre line in appointing people on their factional background. Those who followed the factional system prospered, those who defied it were destroyed.

"Proceeding from the selfish interests of the factional system, they selected and appointed common cadres in accordance with the factional standards." Their cadre line of appointing people on their factional background was aimed at destroying our party, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The gang of four and their remnant followers Chu, Huang and Liu launched conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power and clamored for building a leadership system modeled on the system of the Cultural Revolution. This means they wanted to build their factional world.

"The gang of four and the bourgeois factional system headed by Chu, Huang and Liu trampled on the revolutionary contents of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. Under the signboard of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, they invited factionalists to form a group and seek personal interests, thus forming a black gang which was aimed at usurping party and state power.

"In order to quickly place their despicable gang in leading bodies, they violently trampled on the standards of cadres and party regulations. They went in for shock recruiting party members and shock promoting cadres in a big way. In particular, when the gang of four quickened the pace of usurping party and state power, the double shocks were more pronounced and serious and the tricks of the double shocks were very fierce."

Proceeding from the aim of usurping party and state power, the gang of four and the factional system led by Chu, Huang and Liu frenziedly opposed our party's correct road to foster cadres through practice. They strained every nerve to place their followers and backbones in leading provincial bodies.

"In 1973 this province implemented the important document of the provincial CCP Committee which was reviewed and approved by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. In order to eliminate the bourgeois factionalism and to implement the party's policy, this province then readjusted organizationally and shifted a group of cadre jobs. Some young cadres who had not been forged at the grassroots level were placed on the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles. The jobs of a few top people of the flagrant bourgeois factionalism were shifted. In accordance with work needs, the jobs of some comrades were readjusted. This province also weeded out some individual evildoers who had sneaked into leading bodies. This was doubtless a correct measure which proceeded from the cause of the party. Politically speaking, this measure showed concern, genuine affection and help for the party, cadres and a few top people of the flagrant bourgeois factionalism.

"However, Chu, Huang and Liu and their followers and their factional backbones in organization departments did not give up their ambition of usurping party and state power. They had a deep-seated hatred for the party and people. They frenziedly attacked the 1975 readjustment of cadre jobs and the transfer of cadres to work at the grassroots levels, saying it was implementing the revisionist line and whipping up the rightist wind of reversing correct verdicts. They also said it was directing blows at and persecuting new cadres and going in for the theory of going up step by step."

The gang of four's remnant followers--Chu, Huang and Liu--and their followers energetically promoted the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program in this province. "They adopted various despicable measures for cruelly struggling against and relentlessly dealing blows at a large number of revolutionary leading cadres. Facts confirmed the factional system headed by Chu, Huang and Liu was fundamentally not opposing the so-called capitalist roaders, but was fundamentally denying the proletarian system of our party and country. It was fundamentally denying Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and assuming a predominant position in our party and country."

The party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow, thus gradually liberating a group of cadres who had been persecuted.

We must act in accordance with Chairman Hua's directive, make good use of our time and conscientiously implement the party's policy on cadres.

"The article said in conclusion: The party's organizations departments are the stronghold of party committees for implementing Chairman Mao's line on party building and taking charge of cadre policy. The success or failure of the work of organization departments greatly concerns the revolutionary cause. In the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four, we are determined to thoroughly investigate every person and matter connected with the conspiratorial attempts of the gang of four and their remnant followers aimed at usurping party and state power and deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their remnant followers--Chu, Huang and Liu--in promoting the revisionist factional line on cadres in this province.

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FRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

"In the struggle, we are determined to tangibly strengthen the ideology building and organization building of organization departments, conscientiously do a good job of consolidating organization departments and insure that the leadership of organization departments is truly wielded by comrades who have strong party spirit, act in accordance with the principle of party spirit, are fair, upright and fearless, go deep among the masses, weld the cadres together and are experienced in party building.

"We must revive and carry forward the practice of seeking truth from facts and other fine traditions and styles of our party and thoroughly eradicate factional habits and ways of doing things in organization departments. Only by doing so can the organization departments, under the leadership of party committees, act in accordance with the directive of Chairman Hua mentioned in his political report to the 11th CCP Congress, conscientiously implement party policy on cadres, strengthen party building, do a good job of work concerning cadres, mobilize all positive factors and enable the masses of cadres to plunge into the battle to grasp the key link in running the country with ease of mind and victoriously advance along the line of the 11th CCP Congress."

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN MANURE COLLECTION--On 17 January, the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on conducting a mass movement to collect and produce manure around the spring festival period. The circular demands that leaders at all levels immediately get mobilized to lead urban and rural areas throughout the province to collect and produce manure in connection with the patriotic sanitation campaign. The circular demands that all places collect and produce manure around the spring festival. They must vigorously produce clay fertilizer, miscellaneous manure and green manure. Revolutionary committees at all levels must include manure collection and production around the spring festival in their daily agenda and strengthen leadership over this work. [Changtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 21 Jan 78 HK]

TIBET JOURNALISTS--The Propaganda Department of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee held a meeting of the region's journalist and publications departments on 10 January to expose and criticize the gang of four and their active follower and sinister henchman in Tibet. Attending the meeting were more than 500 cadres from NCNA's Tibet branch agency, the PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondents office in Tibet, the TIBET DAILY, the Tibet People's Broadcasting Station, the Tibet People's Publications Association and other units. Comrades speaking at the meeting exposed and criticized the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four and their active follower and sinister henchman in Tibet in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line on the journalism and publications front. (Chang Tsai-wang), Standing Committee member of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and head of the committee's Propaganda Department, delivered an important speech at the meeting, calling for the complete eradication of the gang's pernicious influence on Tibet's journalist and publications front. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW]

YUNNAN SAVINGS--The total amount of savings in the urban areas of Yunnan during 1977 exceeded the 1976 total by 142 percent. The total amount of savings in rural areas was 18.3 percent greater than in 1976. The great increase in people's savings reflects the excellent situation in the province. People's banks at all levels and rural credit cooperatives have implemented the principles of "depositing money is voluntary," "freedom in drawing money," "interest accrues with savings" and "secrecy about savings accounts is promised." [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

HOPEI ORGANIZES SPRING FESTIVAL COMFORT GROUP

OW270914Y Shinchichuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Hopei provincial spring festival general comfort group for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men has been formed and is scheduled to begin its comfort activities within the next few days.

The leader of the provincial general comfort group is Liu Tzu-hou, and the deputy leaders are Wang Chin-shan, Lu Yu-lan, Kuo Chih, Yin Che, (Yang Tse-chiang), Liu Ying, Chang Cheng-hsien, (Li Yung-chin), Wang Kuei-hua, Chu Li-chih, Lan Kai-min, Yueh Tsung-tai and Hung I.

Formation of comfort subgroups (?was also announced). Leaders of the various subgroups are also deputy leaders of the provincial general comfort group. They are (Li Wei-hsin), Hsintan Prefecture; (Shen Chi-hsien), Hsingtai Prefecture; Sun Chi-chuan, Shihchiachuang Prefecture; (Yang Tse-chiang), Paoting Prefecture; (Yu Hsueh), Hengshui Prefecture; (Chang Ping-kung), Tsangchou Prefecture; Hsu Chia-hsin, Tangshan Prefecture; (Liu Yen-sheng), Langfang Prefecture; (Wang Yin-hsun), Changchiakou Prefecture; and (Han Jung-pi), Chengte Prefecture.

PEKING COMMITTEES COMMEND RUSTICATED YOUTH

SK251345Y Peking City Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 14 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] After the downfall of the gang of four, a great number of advanced units and individuals among the masses of educated rusticated youth on the outskirts of Peking have come to the fore. The Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees from 8 to 13 January held a meeting of advanced units and individuals of rusticated youth in learning from Tachai to commend 32 advanced units, 68 advanced persons and 14 poor and lower-middle peasants and production team cadres who enthusiastically do the work concerning rusticated educated youth. The meeting presented commendation banners and certificates to them.

During the meeting, delegates to this meeting paid homage to Chairman Mao's remains. Principal leading comrades of the Peking party and revolutionary committees and other leading comrades received all the delegates.

On the animal husbandry front, there are at present more than 5,000 educated youth engaging in stockbreeding work in the suburbs and many outstanding persons good at animal breeding have come to the fore. In the field of agricultural scientific experimentation, as many as 1,500 educated young people are participating in the work of the network of agricultural scientific research stations run at county, commune, brigade and team levels--breeding fine varieties of crops, planting on experimental farms, improving soil, [words indistinct] and modifying farm tools.

Responsible comrades of the Peking party committee called on party committees at all levels and comrades who are engaged in the work of educated youth to resolutely follow Chairman Hua's instructions in doing their work and grasp this work firmly and effectively.

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PRC
NORTH REGION

TAIWANESE ATTEND PEKING SPRING FESTIVAL CEREMONIES

OW262241Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 January 1978--As the spring festival, the traditional festive day of the people of our country, draws near, the Peking Municipal CPPCC Committee sponsored a spring festival get-together for patriotic personages from all walks of life in the capital and for Taiwan compatriots in Peking. Attending the get-together were Hu Chueh-wen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, some NPC Standing Committee members in Peking, some Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee in Peking, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, responsible persons of various democratic parties and groups in Peking, responsible persons of the Peking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Peking Municipal CPPCC Committee, and noted Taiwan-born personages including Tsai Hsiao, Lin Li-yun, Su Tzu-heng, Hsu Meng-shan and Li Chun-ching.

This get-together was held from 21 to 24 January. Entertainment was provided by members of the Central Harmonic Society, the Central Broadcasting Literary and Art Troupe, the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble, the Chinese Opera Theatre, the Chinese Dramatic Troupe, the Chinese Peking Opera Troupe, the song and dance ensemble of the Chinese PLA General Political Department, the Peking Chui troupe and the Peking acrobatic troupe. The people warmly praised their performances. More than 40 Taiwan compatriots in Peking including older people over 60 years of age and schoolage children sang a chorus of "The Aspiration of Taiwan Compatriots." They sang warm praise of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the wise leader Chairman Hua and expressed their firm determination to liberate Taiwan. At the get-together Chao Pu-chu, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, recited his new poem "Ode to the Coming Spring."

BRIEFS

HOPEI SCIENCE MEETING--The Hopei Provincial Science and Technology Commission has held a report meeting on the level and orientation of science and technology in the province. Seven sessions were held, attended by more than 17,000 scientists and technicians and other comrades from the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels. Present at the meeting were Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee; Kuo Chih, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Liu Ying and Chang Cheng-hsien, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. (Cheng Kuan-lin) and (Sun Hsueh-chen) of the Chinese Institute of Scientific and Technological Information made reports. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW]

SHANSI RURAL ENTERPRISES--Comrade Han Ying, secretary of the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, has delivered a work report at the provincial conference on learning from Tachai and Taching by commune and brigade enterprises. He said that the number of such enterprises in the province is now nearly 80,000. All the 1,887 communes are operating enterprises, as are 85 percent of the nearly 30,000 brigades. The total value of output of these enterprises last year accounted for 35 percent of the total value of output of the three-level economy of the communes and was 55.7 percent over 1976. The number of counties with an annual output value of more than 10 million yuan from these enterprises rose from 23 in 1976 to 43 last year, while the number of communes with an annual output value of over 1 million yuan rose from 120 to 253. However, the speed of development is not fast enough and there is great unevenness. It is essential to make big efforts to improve this work. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

HEILUNGKIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE ELECTS OFFICERS

SK270531Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The first session of the Fourth Heilungkiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has elected a chairman, vice chairmen, general secretary and Standing Committee members of the Fourth Heilungkiang CPPCC Committee. The list is as follows:

Chairman: Yang I-chen.

Vice Chairmen: Wang I-lun, (Li Yen-lu), (Yang Ho-ting), Chang Jui-lin, (Wang Ming-kuet), (Wu Cheng), (Wang Chin-ling), (Liu Hui-hsien), (Chang Lin-pi), (Wang Chao-chih) and (Kuo Shou-chang).

General Secretary: (Wang Ching).

Standing Committee members, listed according to the number of strokes in the surname: (Ma Lung-tu), (I Chuang-hsing), (Wang Chieh), female, (Wang Li-chiang), (Wang Chih-hsien), (Yin Hung-tsan), Korean, (Wang Tso-pei), (Lu Shu-tien), (Tseng Hsiu-feng), (Tu Ching-ping), Hoche nationality, (Hsu Lieh), (Yeh Feng), (Chu Tien-lin), (Chu Yuan-cheng), (Kuan Hsi-chin), (Kuan Chen-shan) Manchu, (Chiao Chieh), (Wu Lin-tao), female, (Li Chih-ta), (Li Pao-fen), (Li Shu-chun), female, (Li Ching-hua), (Li Te-tuo), (Tsai Mien-chih), (Tsai Ping-yuan), (Sung Chang-li), (Sung Chan-yu), female Korean, (Ho Ping-hsin), (Chu Chang-te), Tahir nationality, (A-le-cheng-tang), Mongolian, (Pang Chih-hsien), (Chang Lin), (Chang Shuang-cheng), (Chang Wei-chen), (Chang Heng-hsien), (Chang Chia-chi), (Chang Jui-sheng), (Chi Hsin), (Lin Pen-hsing), (Chin Lang-pei), Hui nationality, (Yang Kuo-yung), (Yang Juo-chen), (Yang Ping-shan), (Cheng Fu-chih), female, (Peng Pao-yuan), (Wang Fa) Tahir, (Chao Chen-lin), (Tu Hsiang-pi), (Tu Ching-hung), Owenke nationality, (Cho Chang-yu), (Yen An-tien), (Kao Chung-shan), (Kao Chi-cheng), (Kuo Feng-jui), female Tahir, (Chi Yu-lieh), (Liang Tsui-chao), (Ma Hsin-tien), (Ko Lin-yu), (Ko Te-hung), Olunchun nationality, (Hsieh Yun-hsing), (Pei Ching-jen) and (Tai Hsiu-shan).

HEILUNGKIANG CONTINUES CRITICISM OF GANG'S FOLLOWER

SK260611Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Party organs of various levels of the organizations under Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees, in order to further implement the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on Heilungkiang Province, have organized the masses of party members and cadres in deeply criticizing the crimes of the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, in close connection with the actual situation in the province and have whipped up a new upsurge in carrying out exposure, criticism and investigation and in waging the third campaign.

The masses of cadres and people of the organizations under Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees were elated and inspired when they heard the important directives and decisions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee regarding the problems of the province. They held that Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee comprehended most clearly the circumstances of (?families), the people and the party, being of one heart with them.

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PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

At present, the movement of the organs under the party committee has entered a new stage. The characteristics of this movement are that the goal is concentrated, the major tasks are prominent, the masses are mobilized still more broadly and the leading comrades have a firm and clear-out political stand. In order to further implement the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and give impetus to deepening the movement for exposing, criticizing and investigating, party committees of the organizations recently convened a meeting of organs directly under the provincial party committee.

On the basis of the instructions and plans of the provincial party committee, the meeting advanced concrete arrangements for the organizations to carry out the movement in a down-to-earth way and called on all units under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee to completely and thoroughly expose the problem of the person in the provincial party committee during the course of the 11th line struggle, thoroughly criticize the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, for their crimes of extending their tentacles into the province, completely destroy the bourgeois factional setup in the province, resolutely eradicate their pernicious influence and, on the basis of the clear exposure of the person in the provincial party committee, carry out activities for the three major discussions, for comparing with one another on line adherence, summing up experiences and clarifying right and wrong in line.

Various committees, offices and bureaus of the provincial Revolutionary Committee summed up their own experiences in the first period of the movement, put forward concrete measures for deepening exposure, criticism and investigation, and swiftly whipped up a new upsurge in the movement.

Within 1 month after the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee were conveyed, the organizations directly under the provincial Revolutionary Committee posted about 4,000 big-character posters, convened more than 400 denunciation meetings and wrote over 260 articles of mass criticism. After the directives were conveyed, many units which had carried out the movement in a relatively lukewarm way even started to carry it out in a realistic way. Persons who knew what the problems were also steadily exposed problems, and all the organs brought about an excellent situation, which resulted in high morale, boundless enthusiasm, personal ease of mind, gradually deepened exposure-criticism-investigation activities and eagerness for work.

At present, all the committees, offices and bureaus are implementing to a further extent the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in one hand and their work in the other hand. In light with their actual situation, they are organizing the masses of cadres, thoroughly exposing and criticizing the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang and its manifestations in other fields, clarifying right and wrong in line, wiping out the pernicious influence of the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, and wresting new victories in 1978.

KIRIN HOLDS RALLY ON HUA METALLURGICAL INSCRIPTION

SK261120Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin industry and communications front held a rally on 19 January 1978, hailing wise leader Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry.

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Attending this rally were Juan Po-sheng, secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Shih-ying and Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretaries of Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades of Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees including Wu Lin, Chen Hung, Kao Yang, An Chih-wen and (Yang Chan-tao). Also in attendance were Kirin delegates returning from Peking after participating in the National Metallurgical Industry Conference on Learning From Taching; responsible persons of the various industry and communications departments at provincial level; and representatives of the masses.

Comrade Sung Chieh-han spoke at the rally. He said that the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua has fully revealed the excellent situation on the metallurgical industry front and explicitly pointed out the orientation for its development, demonstrated Chairman Hua's great concern about this matter and reflected the common aspirations of the broad masses of workers on the metallurgical front and hundreds of millions of people who have demanded a quick development of the metallurgical industry. We must sincerely study, fully understand and resolutely implement what is set forth in Chairman Hua's inscription so that the metallurgical industry of Kirin Province can be developed at high speed.

After explaining the great significance of rapidly developing the metallurgical industry, Comrade Sung Chieh-han said that our province in 1978 will basically achieve farm mechanization, and by 1985 a fairly stable economic system with fairly harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will be established in Kirin. By that time Kirin will have base areas for our country's coal, electric power, chemical industry, vehicles, paper-making, forestry industry, marketable grain and animal husbandry. In order to achieve farm mechanization and establish these base areas, we need a large amount of iron and steel. Therefore, to rapidly achieve a quick development of the metallurgical industry is an arduous but glorious task confronting the broad masses of workers on the metallurgical front.

After analyzing the favorable conditions for rapidly developing our province's metallurgical industry, Comrade Sung Chieh-han pointed out that we have good prospects for rapidly developing our province's metallurgical industry. We must grasp the key link of class struggle in running the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and comprehensively implement this company's charter. We must totally fulfill all economic norms, develop the metallurgical industry in a greater, faster, better and more economical manner and score remarkable success in order to fulfill the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and win honor for our socialist motherland.

At the rally, the leader of the Kirin delegation and director of Kirin Metallurgical Bureau who had returned from the National Metallurgical Industry Conference on Learning From Taching gave a report on the excellent atmosphere at the conference.

KIRIN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE CONGRESS

SK261145Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Women's Association recently issued a circular on convening a congress of women's advanced collectives and individuals in socialist revolution and construction, on International Working Women's Day on 8 March, to commend advanced models, exchange experience and foster pacesetters, to mobilize women of various nationalities throughout the province to fulfill the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and to discuss the fighting tasks for 1978.

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The circular stated that, to further mobilize women of various nationalities in Kirin Province to implement the line of the 11th national party congress, to carry out the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, to implement national economic development at high speed and fully mobilize the positive factors of all women to fulfill the fighting tasks set forth at the Fifth Kirin People's Congress, and with the approval of Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, Kirin Women's Association has decided to hold a congress of women's advanced collectives and individuals in socialist revolution and construction of the 8 March International Working Women's Day.

BRIEFS

HUA INSCRIPTION--The facsimiles of Chairman Hua's inscription for the Chu Te locomotive were sent to the Chu Te locomotive team of Harbin engineering section of Harbin Railway Bureau on 10 January. Present that day at Harbin railway station to welcome Chairman Hua's inscription were responsible comrades of Heilungkiang and Harbin party and revolutionary committees, including Li Li-an, Chen Chien-fei, Chao Kuo-chiang, (Mu Kuang) and (Chang Ting) responsible comrades of Harbin Railway Bureau and Harbin Railway Subbureau; representatives of Chu Te locomotive team; workers and workers' dependants of Harbin Railway Bureau; and office cadres of Heilungkiang party committee; totaling 1,000 people. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 78 SK]

LUTA STUDY CONGRESS--The fifth Luta Congress of advanced collectives and activists in studying the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao opened on 17 January in the People's Cultural Club. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of Luta party and revolutionary committees and leading organs of PLA units stationed in Luta, including (Li Huang), (Chin Jung-han), (Tseng Yu), (Pai Ching-chiang), (Wen Shu-chen), (Hsu Wen-chang), (Chiang Ming), (Liu Han-ching), (Cheng I-tai), (Chang I-meng), and (Liu Chin-hsieh). Also attending were responsible comrades of Luta committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and of Luta military subdistrict. Comrade (Yu Lin), secretary of Luta party committee, delivered a speech at the congress. [Luta City Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Jan 78 SK]

LUTA MILITIA CONGRESS--The third Luta militia congress, which lasted for 4 days and was held in the Luta People's Cultural Club, closed on 15 January. Attending the closing ceremony were Deputy Commander of Liaoning Military District (Wang Ying-chung) and leading comrades of Luta party and government and of PLA units stationed in Luta, including (Li Huang), (Chin Jung-han), (Tseng Yu), (Li Ming), (Hsu Wen-chang), (Chiang Ming), (Liu Han-ching), (Cheng I-tai), (Chang I-meng), (Chang Nuan), and (Sung Ping-man). Also attending the congress were leading comrades of party and revolutionary committees and militia departments of various counties and banners. [Luta City Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jan 78 SK]

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KANSU HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES HOLD SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK270750Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The first science conference of Kansu Institutes of Higher Education took place in Lanchow from 19 to 23 January. The conference was sponsored by the provincial Education Bureau. The conference exchanged experiences, examined achievements, commended the progressive and worked out plans for future development. The conference was attended by Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Feng Chi-hsin and Li Chao-po, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; and Ma Chi-kung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. The conference was also attended by some 150 delegates, the majority of whom are the backbone elements of various institutes of higher education in the province in scientific research. Many of them have scored achievements in scientific research and are experts.

The delegates pointed out: "For many years, the gang of four and their agents in our province vigorously sabotaged the scientific experimental activities of institutes of higher education. The science organizations of many schools were closed down and the number of their personnel was reduced. Particularly, fundamental theory study nearly came to a standstill. The teaching quality seriously dropped. Thus, all fronts in our province ran short of science and technology personnel and new science and technology personnel were not yet trained. This slowed the four modernizations. Since the gang of four was smashed, particularly since the 'two assessments'--the spiritual shackles--were smashed. The teachers' socialist activism has erupted like a volcano. Various institutes of higher education have extensively worked out their plans for developing science and technology.

Various institutes of higher education have scored 20 items of achievements to greet the conference. These achievements have been scored since September last year.

The delegates declared: "We must contribute to training capable people early and to scoring achievements quickly. We must struggle hard to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state."

GRAIN PRODUCTION, BANK SAVINGS INCREASE IN NINGSIA

OW270826Y Peking NCHN in English 0713 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Rural bank savings in China's Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region last year amounted to 21.2 percent more than in 1976, according to the People's Bank of China. This is the highest savings figure since the founding of the autonomous region in 1958.

1977 total grain output in this region rose 30 percent over 1976 and the income of the commune peasants increased too, sparking the sharp rise in bank savings in the countryside.

Savings deposits of some of the commune peasants in Wuchung and Lingwu counties, where people of the Hui nationality live in compact communities, increased by more than 30 percent and 100 percent respectively last year. In four people's communes in Lingwu County where 92 percent of the population is of the Hui nationality, total grain output last year topped 1976 by 70 percent and considerable progress was made in the diversified economy.

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Total income of the communes and sub-divisions rose 50 percent and average income of the peasants increased 100 percent. Savings deposits by peasants in the four communes in 1977 were 2.3 times those in 1976.

Ma Ming-li is a commune peasant of the Hui nationality in Wuchiao production brigade, Haochiachiao commune. Six of his family of ten are working, leading a better and more secure life. Their total income in 1977 was 3,130 renminbi and they have savings of 1,700 rmb in a credit co-operative.

TAN CHI-LUNG AT CLOSING OF TSINGHAI AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

OW260243YSining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The 10-day-long second Tsinghai provincial conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture came to a victorious close in Sining the afternoon of 25 January.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Tan Chi-lung, Yang Yen, Ti Tzu-tsai, Chi Chun-kuang, Ya Pu-lung, Li Hsing-wang, (Liang Pu-ting), Chao Hai-feng, Cheng Hsiao-hsien, Hsu Lin-feng, Sung Lin, Ma Wan-li and Shen Ling. Also present was Lu Tsun-chieh, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee. Comrade Ti Tzu-tsai presided over the closing ceremony.

Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, the participants conscientiously studied the important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and the relevant documents of the central authorities, heard and discussed a report by Comrade Tan Chi-lung and summed up and exchanged experiences. They tried to uncover their own shortcomings based on the achievements by advanced units and made earnest efforts to solve the question of how to really learn from Tachai. Thus, they deepened their understanding of the importance and urgency of accelerating the development of agriculture and animal husbandry by really learning from Tachai.

In the light of actual conditions, they penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four and their commanders [kua shuai jen wu]2229 0086 3670] in our province for their crimes in sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties and for their reactionary idea that "Tsinghai is special." By so doing, they ever more clearly understood the favorable conditions for the rapid development of agriculture and animal husbandry in our province. They studied and discussed plans for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the province and set forth the targets to be achieved in the next 3 and 5 years.

High in spirits and strong in morale, the more than 5,000 delegates to the conference unanimously voiced their determination to respond to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to mobilize the whole party to develop agriculture in a big way, to really learn from Tachai and to work hard and vigorously to develop agricultural production and animal husbandry at high speed and in the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour." They also pledged to make due contributions to building Tsinghai into a strong strategic rear area and to achieving the four modernizations.

During the conference, Kueite and Chumalai counties were formally named Tachai-type counties by the Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

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The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees commended 16 Tachai-type units recommended by the prefectures and counties in which they are located. Comrades Tan Chi-lung and Yang Yen presented these units with pennants.

Chi Chun-kuang, Standing Committee member of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a closing speech.

Other speakers at the closing ceremony included (Ma Yen-piao), secretary of the Machin County CCP Committee; (Wang Chi-shan), secretary of the (Lushaerh) commune party committee in Huangchung County; and (Hu Chou-hsien), secretary of the (Tachuang) brigade party branch of the (Tungfeng) commune in the Huchutu Autonomous County. In their speeches, they unanimously expressed the opinion: Following the conclusion of the conference, we should vigorously relay and carry forward the spirit of the conference. Taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, we will mobilize the cadres and masses to conduct indepth education in the party's basic line, to hit hard at the class enemies conducting sabotage activities and at the capitalist forces, and to consolidate and build leading bodies well. We should earnestly improve our leadership style in and persist in the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor. We should strengthen our leadership over the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, accelerate the building of Tachai-type counties, strive to push agriculture and animal husbandry forward and win new and still greater victories on the basis of the initial success achieved in grasping the key link and running the country well.

BRIEFS

KANSU RESTORES SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS--Kansu recently restored a group of scholastic associations: Mathematics Association, Physics Association, Chemistry Association, Chemical Industry Association, Zoology Association, Botany Association, Water Conservancy Association, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Association, Agriculture Association, Forestry Association, Plant Protection Association, Literature and Art Association, Electronics Association, Civil Architecture Association, Geology Association, Metallurgy Association, Mechanical Engineering Association, Microbiology Association and Medical Association. The Kansu Science and Technology Bureau and the Kansu science preparation group recently held a forum on the work of scholastic associations. Many of the participants were originally responsible persons of the various scholastic associations. They criticized the sabotage of the gang of four and their agent in Kansu in the work of the scholastic associations and drew up plans for the work of various scholastic associations in 1978. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK]

KANSU CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FINANCE--Kansu has scored outstanding achievements in the check up on capital construction finance that began in May 1977. The various prefectures and the various departments have checked up on costs of construction, results of investments, management of finance, economic accounting and observance of finance and economic discipline. Incomplete statistics show that 1,066 units have launched checkups with 3,000 people taking part. Results of the checkups show that the staff and workers on Kansu's capital construction front have done a lot of work and scored definite achievements. The checkups have speeded up the completion of 3 projects out of 76 belonging to 33 construction units. Recently, a Kansu conference on checking up on capital construction finance was held in Lanchow. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 17 Jan 78 HK]

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